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COMPANY MEETINGS

BARRY AND STAINES LINOLEUM, LIMITED

SIR JOHN BARRAN'S REVIEW

The Ordinary General Meeting of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, was held on 30 May at 6, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Sir John N. Barran, Bt. (chairman), who presided, said that trade at home and abroad was well maintained, in spite of political anxieties, till war broke out. The special Government production referred to a year ago had grown in volume and since September had been further extended, and both their factories had other heavy Government orders on hand. Our engineering department has also been adapted to help with urgent special work. Months before the export council was established, under whose auspices we are now joining to form an export group, we realised and acted upon the importance of export business : and our Continental trade was extremely active till one market after another was closed in circumstances of which you are only too well aware. Those circumstances have called for special provision against bad debts, which has cut substantially into the year's profits.

Manufacturing operations have been acutely difficult since last September. The Government took control of certain raw materials. Forward contracts were abruptly and arbitrarily cancelled. Raw material prices were violently advanced. Onerous insurance and shipping rates were imposed. Supplies both in volume and cost have been liable to incalculable fluctuations. These factors, together with wage and war bonus advances due to the rising cost of living, have led inevitably to a rise in our products.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

That we have, in spite of these adverse influences and of a sharp increase in taxation, achieved the result laid before you to-day is a matter for just satisfaction. Our net profit is £161,329, against £159,740 ; we carry forward £89,057, against £80,284.

Let me now briefly touch on a few balance-sheet features not hitherto referred to. In the profit-and-loss account the appearance of the Canadian dividend explains the consequent rise, on the debit side, in the income-tax item. In the consolidated balance sheet the rise of the creditors item to £315,000 is due mainly to normal trading liabilities. Reserve and profit-and-loss balances are lower by £5,000, but after deduction of the final dividend this item will show an increase of £9,000 as indicated in the directors' report.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND COMPANY (1919), LIMITED

CONDITIONS IN THE PAPER TRADE

MR. F. L. T. BARLOW'S REVIEW

The Twenty-First Annual General Meeting of Wiggins, Teape and Company (1919), Limited, was held on 31 May 1940, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. F. L. T. Barlow, the Deputy Chairman, presided in the absence of Lord Portal, the Chairman of the company, and read his speech as follows : Ladies and Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the requisite period and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

On the occasion of our last annual meeting I was able to report that the aggregate sales for the first few months of 1939 were in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1938. Our paper mills continued to be exceedingly busy up to the outbreak of war, when the Government set up the Paper Control as a department of the Ministry of Supply. As from 2 September 1939 maximum prices for the sale of paper were fixed and the demand for paper of all kinds exceeded the supply. Your mills therefore continued to run full time for the rest of the year.

You are probably aware that the greater part of the woodpulp used in the past in this country has been imported from Scandinavia. With the cessation of shipping from that country the paper trade lost the most important source of its supply of woodpulp, with the result that there must be a great curtailment of productive activity on the part of mills manufacturing papers from woodpulp. Your group of companies are fortunate in having an important part of their output produced from rags which are collected in this country, and certain of your mills should in future, therefore, be able to run a high proportion of normal full time.

It is in view of the uncertainty of the supplies of raw material as a whole and the necessity for conserving the finances of your group of companies that your directors have decided to pay no cash bonus for the year 1939.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

I am pleased to inform you that, following the appeal of His Majesty's Government, a National Savings Association was commenced in every unit of our organisation, and I am pleased to state that this has met with the enthusiastic support of

Company Meetings—*Continued*

our employees. In many of the units up to 100 per cent. of the employees are contributors.

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

As I have already stated, the volume of trade of your company for the current year is bound to show a reduction compared with that of the year 1939 in view of the scarcity of raw material and the paper rationing scheme which has been operating as from the beginning of March this year. I am sure you will appreciate the impossibility of making any forecast of the trading results for the whole year, but I am able to state that they have been quite satisfactory to date.

You will see that we recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 5 per cent., less income tax, which brings the dividend for the year 1939 up to 8 per cent. As I have already mentioned, we do not propose to recommend the payment this year of a bonus on the ordinary stock. Then we propose that £36,000 be transferred to the income tax equalisation account. We also propose the transfer of £80,000 to general reserve, bringing that account up to £793,000.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. F. D. Pirie seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

The dividend as proposed was approved; the retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

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CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS 534

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Retail Trade in April : Comparison of 1940 with 1939 ... 534

Foreign Exchanges in May : Movements of the Principal Currencies 537

Limitation of the Home Trade in Consumer Goods : The Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order 1940 ... 538

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Limitation of Home Supplies : Machinery and Plant ... 542

Export Credit Guarantees : Extended Facilities.

Import Licensing : Sago, Nuts, Frozen Fish : Notice to Importers No. 74.

Goods from Belgium and Holland : Notice to Importers No. 75.

Import of Goods Control Order, 1940 : Notice to Importers No. 76.

Import Duties Order : Sound Track Negatives 547

Ministry of Supply : Wool Control.

Paper Control.

Miscellaneous Orders.

Ministry of Food Orders.

Anglo-Spanish, Anglo-Roumanian, Anglo-Italian and Anglo-Turkish Clearing Offices.

Anglo-Italian Clearing Agreement 548

Register of Debts due from Enemies.

Trading with the Enemy : Notice to Traders and Others.

Exchange Control in Sweden.

Regulated Prices of Branded Goods.

Canadian Standard Specifications 549

British Standard Specifications : Ships' Cables.

Revised Test Code for Steam Turbines.

Determination of the Flow and Drop Points of Fats and Allied Substances.

A.R.P. Signs.

War-Time Street Lighting 566

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

United Kingdom : Formation of Export Groups ... 550

Corn Prices 551

British India : Weather and Crops.

British Malaya : Tin and Rubber Shipments.

Canada : Export Trade in March.

Distribution of Trade in February 552

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

Eire–Egypt : Extension of Provisional Commercial Agreement 552

PAGE

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

BRITISH EMPIRE

Australia : Marking of Certain Porcelain Insulators ... 552

Export Prohibitions.

Import Licensing Regulations—Exemption of French Goods.

British India : Drugs Act, 1940 553

Import Restrictions.

Burma : Export Prohibitions 554

Canada : Marking of Imported Goods.

Ceylon : Import Restrictions. 555

Export Restrictions.

Federated Malay States : Import Duty on Kerosene.

Export of Rice.

Johore : Import Restrictions and Prohibitions.

Kedah : Certificates of Origin and Interest.

Import Restrictions and Prohibitions.

Malta : Import and Export Restrictions 556

Palestine : Importation of Gas Masks.

Sarawak : Import Restrictions.

Export Restrictions.

Southern Rhodesia : Rebate or Refund of Customs Duties on Certain Goods.

Straits Settlements : Import Restrictions and Prohibitions 557

Export Restrictions.

Union of South Africa : Exportation of Fresh Citrus Fruit 558

FOREIGN

France : Export Restrictions 559

Peru : Export of Scrap Iron Prohibited 564

Tunis : Payments for British Imports.

United States of America : Neutrality Act.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Forthcoming Fairs 564

STATUTORY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GENERAL

Cinematograph Films Act, 1938 : Films Registered in the Week ended 4 June 1940... 565

Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1939 : Proceedings under Section 24.

POSTAL SECTION

Correspondence for Merchant Ships 566

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED 566

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE 566

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Summary of Contents

Retail Trade in April *See below*

Sales per selling day were 2·3 per cent. higher than in April 1939; taking March and April together, the increase was 7·6 per cent., undoubtedly less than the average rise in retail prices. Decreases in April were recorded for London, whereas every provincial district showed an increase. Sales of food rose by 1·3 per cent., and those of other merchandise by 3·4 per cent.; for March-April the increases were 5·9 and 9·9 per cent. respectively. Total sales in the first three months of the trading year were 6·6 per cent. greater. Stocks at the end of April were valued at 26·2 per cent. more than a year earlier.

Foreign Exchanges in May *Page 537*

The chief features were the effect of the German invasion of Holland and Belgium upon their currencies and the fall of the Shanghai dollar to a new low record.

Limitation of Home Trade *Page 538*

Supplies to the home market of a large number of non-essential articles in common use are to be restricted from now on to the end of November. Every controlled supplier is required to apply on forms issued by the Board of Trade for registration before 20 June by the Board.

Home Supplies of Machinery and Plant *Page 542*

Acquisition and disposal of machinery and plant of the classes specified is prohibited except under Board of Trade licence.

New Import of Goods Control Order *Page 543*

As from 10 June all goods, except live quadruped animals, imported into the United Kingdom, will be subject to import licensing. The new Order—The Import of Goods (Control) Order, 1940—supersedes all existing Import of Goods (Prohibition) Orders except one relating to live animals imported from Eire.

Export Groups *Page 550*

An additional list is published of numerous Export Groups that have recently been formed.

British Indian Import Restrictions *Page 553*

A schedule is given of goods the importation of which is prohibited except under certain conditions. Publication is also made of four open general licences.

Straits Imports and Exports *Page 557*

Restrictions and prohibitions regarding imports into the Straits Settlements are the subject of a Notice which is followed by another giving classified groups of goods the export of which is restricted to licence.

French Export Restrictions *Page 559*

Revision was recently made of the list of goods of which the export from France and the French colonies to any destination other than the various parts of the French Empire is prohibited except under licence. Meantime further goods have been added to the list and these are included, and indicated as such, in the present notice.

Openings for British Trade *Page 566*

Attention is directed to calls for tenders for the supply of British goods from Australia, British India, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Argentina and oversea requests for agencies.

Special Articles

RETAIL TRADE IN APRIL

COMPARISON OF 1940 WITH 1939

In continuation of the statistics relating to retail trade prepared by the Bank of England* there is given on page 536 a table showing the relation of sales in April 1940 to sales in the corresponding period of 1939. Index numbers showing the relation of certain sales in April 1940 to average daily sales in 1937 are given in a further table. Figures are also given comparing the value, at cost, of stocks held, this information being supplied by a smaller number of concerns.

A fact which should always be borne in mind in considering these retail trade statistics is the difficulty of securing adequate representation of the smaller individual retailer.

COMPARABILITY OF PUBLISHED WITH INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

Method of Adjusting Non-Comparable Figures

In comparing sales figures for individual concerns with the published results, it should be remembered that retailers use a variety† of accounting periods and also that the number of selling days in any calendar month varies from year to year. Returns have, therefore, to be adjusted to some extent in order to render the sales for 1939 and 1940 comparable when combined into district or other totals. Almost all contributors now report regularly the number of days on which selling took place in their shops during the period to which their figures relate. On each return, therefore, the 1939 sales are corrected, where necessary, by the appropriate amount to make them comparable with 1940 so far as length of period is concerned. As the Easter holiday fell in April in 1939 and in March in 1940, corrections for differences in length of period were necessary on almost all the individual schedules.

Treatment of Trade in Newly-Opened or Closed Branches and Departments

It must also be remembered that the figures refer, as far as possible, only to trade of branches or departments which have been established for a year at least and which were, therefore, actually in operation in the two months for which the return is made. The object of this is to minimise the danger of showing as a general expansion of sales in any district movements which are not representative of average operating results and which possibly reflect transfers of trade from estab-

* The figures are compiled from schedules issued by the Retail Distributors' Association, the Co-operative Union, the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Furniture Trades Employers' Confederation, and the Shoe Distributors' Association to their members, and to other traders who have agreed to collaborate, among whom members of the Federated Multiple Shop Proprietors are represented; they relate to the trade of a number of department stores, concerns operating multiple retail shops, independent retailers, and a representative section of the retail co-operative societies.

† Some account of the variety of periods to which the returns relate was given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25 November 1937 (page 685).

Special Articles—*Continued*

lished to newly-opened concerns. Once the new branch or department can report its own sales not only for the month in the current year but also for the same month a year earlier, the percentage movements recorded should not be seriously affected, but as the first comparison will be with a period of expanding sales, the published statistics will have a favourable bias. They may also derive an upward bias if a department or branch is closed and trade consequently transferred to other concerns.

SALES

Comparison with Twelve Months Earlier

April.—Sales per selling day were 2·3 per cent. higher in April 1940 than in April 1939, this rise following one of 12·8 per cent. in March. The Easter holiday fell in March this year and in early April last year. Taking the two months together, the increase in sales in 1940 over the same period of 1939 amounted to 7·6 per cent., which is undoubtedly less than the average rise in retail prices. It is, however, larger than the increases recorded in January (3·8 per cent.) and February (4·2 per cent.) despite the fact that more men have been called up, and are therefore supplied with food and other articles by the Government. In view of rising prices, particularly of non-food merchandise and of food items not included in the cost-of-living index number, it may be open to question whether the larger increase for March and April represents any increase in quantity. In London decreases were reported of 11·7 per cent. in the Central and West End division and of 1·0 per cent. in the Suburban, whereas in the provinces every district recorded an increase, all of which were between 5·5 per cent. and 7·6 per cent., except that for Scotland (12·1 per cent.), where Easter is not so generally regarded as a holiday. The smallest of the increases was that for the South of England, which from November to March had consistently shown a greater increase than other districts.

Daily sales of food and perishables (amounting to about 53½ per cent. of the total value reported) increased in April by 1·3 per cent., daily sales in April 1939 being higher than normal owing to the incidence of Easter, which results in sales being concentrated in a smaller number of days. Sales in March and April together were higher by 5·9 per cent. The district percentages shown for April might suggest that the average increase for the whole country should be greater. The apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that separate district figures for some of the larger multiple concerns dealing in food throughout the country were not available this month, and their sales, which were below the average, are included in the comparisons for Great Britain only. The movement of the sales which were allocated to districts varied from a fall of 16.2 per cent. in Central and West End London (where, however, the sample may not be as representative as in other areas) to a rise of 11·6 per cent. in Scotland.

The increase in daily sales of other merchandise amounted to 3·4 per cent. for April and to 9·9 per cent. for March and April together. There was again a contrast between the provinces, where all five districts showed sales between 6 and 13 per cent. higher than in April 1939, and London, where there was a fall of 11·1 per cent. in the Central and West End area and one of 5·4 per cent. in the suburbs. The rise was most marked in Scotland (12·9 per cent.) and in the North-west (11·1 per cent.). Sales of piece-goods showed a rise of no less than 38·5 per cent. in April following one of 22·6 per cent. in March. The rise compared with last year was much greater for the household section than for dress materials, but for both the increase was considerably larger in April than in March. It should be remembered in this connection that prices of textiles have risen more than those of other goods since the outbreak of war. No other category showed an increase exceeding 7 per cent., but the only ones for which April sales failed to reach the same level as a year ago were sports and travel goods and fancy goods, which fell by 13·5 per cent. and 3·1 per cent. respectively.

February-April.—The rise in total sales for the first three months of the trading year amounted to 6·6 per cent., all districts except Central and West End London sharing in the increase. Sales of food and perishables were 5·3 per cent. and those of other merchandise 8·4 per cent. higher, the Central and West End district being the only one to show a fall for either division. Furnishing departments and sports and travel goods were the only categories with lower sales for the first quarter in 1940 than in 1939; piece-goods show an outstandingly large rise.

The quarterly movement of sales in the two main geographical divisions, viz. London (London Postal Area) and the rest of Great Britain, is tabulated for the principal categories of merchandise on page 536. Taking all departments together sales fell by 2·0 per cent. in London and rose by 10·8 per cent. in the rest of the country. The London figures compared unfavourably with those for the provinces in every category of the table. The only increases in London were for piece-goods and for food and perishables, whereas all categories in the provinces showed higher sales, the increases ranging from 8·0 to 38·7 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS*

Average Daily Sales in 1937=100

The index for total sales rose from 108 in March to 111 in April. In 1937, the last year when Easter fell in March, there was a decline of one point from 97 to 96. The upward movement this year was more marked in Central and West End London and in Scotland than elsewhere.

The index for daily sales of food and perishables (114) was one point lower than in March. The only marked change was a rise from 117 to 127 in Scotland. The index numbers as well as the comparison with 1939 are affected by the lack of district figures for certain large concerns whose sales are included in the total for Great Britain; this accounts for the apparently more favourable position in the separate districts than in the country as a whole.

Other merchandise advanced from 100 in March to 106 in April. Sales rose in all districts except Suburban London, and the movement was most pronounced (approximately 10½ per cent.) in Scotland. Sales both of apparel and of household goods increased in every district except Suburban London, the general rise being from 101 to 112 (about 11 per cent.) for apparel and from 92 to 99 (about 7½ per cent.) for household goods. Both these groups of merchandise normally expand in the Spring months and the increases shown are partly seasonal in character.

STOCKS

The value at cost of stocks at the end of April 1940 was 26·2 per cent. higher than at the corresponding date in 1939. Stocks stood at a higher level in all districts, the percentage increase ranging from 8·9 in Central and West End London and 23·7 in the Suburban area to 38·6 in the South of England. Food and perishables (stocks of which may be less representative than sales for the same category) rose by 31·2 per cent. and other merchandise by 25·9 per cent. Every category tabulated showed higher stocks than a year ago, the figure for household piece-goods (62·5 per cent.) being particularly striking. The smallest increase, that for boots and shoes, amounted to 15·3 per cent.

* The method by which these index numbers are constructed was described in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9 February 1939 (page 210).

Special Articles—*Continued*

RETAIL TRADE AS COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO

April and February–April; Comparison of 1940 with 1939

Table I.—Sales (at Selling Value) and Stocks (at Cost)

(The figures shown are the percentage changes)

Class of Merchandise	Sales (on an approximate Daily Basis)									Stocks
	April								*Feb.–April*	At end of April
	Scotland	North East	North West	Midlands and South Wales	South of England	London–Central and West End	London–Suburban	Total, Great Britain	*Total, Great Britain*	Total, Great Britain
Non-Food Merchandise :—										
Piece-goods*	+49·1	+45·4	+45·9	+41·9	+53·2	+25·5	+28·8	+38·5	*+27·9*	+32·8
(i) Household goods	+58·4	+67·6	+71·8	+88·3	+66·8	+63·1	+40·7	+65·7	*+46·5*	+62·5
(ii) Dress materials	+39·6	+31·8	+33·8	+25·2	+45·6	+13·2	+18·0	+25·3	*+17·2*	+17·2
Women's wear	+11·8	+ 4·3	+11·1	+10·5	+ 5·6	−12·3	− 9·2	+ 1·7	*+10·7*	+22·2
Men's and boys' wear	+ 8·7	+10·0	+15·1	+ 9·9	+ 3·9	−13·6	−10·1	+ 4·0	*+ 9·1*	+26·5
Boots and shoes	+12·8	+ 5·6	+10·6	+ 5·0	+ 2·7	−10·3	−18·4	+ 2·1	*+11·8*	+15·3
Furnishing departments	+27·0	+ 9·3	+14·5	+15·6	+ 4·7	−18·4	−11·9	+ 0·8	*− 1·0*	+20·1
Hardware	+33·7	+ 9·2	+10·5	+ 8·3	+ 4·4	−10·2	+ 3·9	+ 3·7	*+ 5·0*	+18·1
Fancy departments	+ 0·1	− 1·0	+ 1·1	− 1·0	− 1·4	−14·9	−14·2	− 3·1	*+ 9·7*	+44·5
Sports and travel	− 0·7	−11·1	− 9·3	+ 3·5	− 2·2	−20·4	− 7·6	−13·5	*− 2·3*	+22·1
Miscellaneous and unallocated ...	+11·8	+ 7·3	+ 2·7	+ 4·2	+13·7	−23·3	+34·9	+ 6·6	*+ 2·6*	+32·6
Total—Non-food merchandise ...	+12·9	+ 6·7	+11·1	+ 8·6	+ 6·2	−11·1	− 5·4	+ 3·4	*+ 8·4*	+25·9
Food and perishables...	+11·6	+ 5·8	+ 3·5	+ 3·4	+ 4·9	−16·2	+ 1·5	+ 1·3*	*+ 5·3*	+31·2
Total Sales—April	+12·1	+ 6·3	+ 7·6	+ 5·6	+ 5·5	−11·7	− 1·0	+ 2·3		
February–April										
Non-food merchandise	*+16·0*	*+11·5*	*+14·9*	*+14·3*	*+14·5*	*−10·1*	*+ 0·8*		*+ 8·4*	
Food and perishables	*+ 9·5*	*+ 8·5*	*+ 5·9*	*+ 5·4*	*+11·2*	*−13·7*	*+ 4·6*		*+ 5·3*	
Total Sales	*+12·1*	*+ 9·9*	*+10·4*	*+ 8·8*	*+12·7*	*−10·6*	*+ 3·3*		*+ 6·6*	
Total Stocks—April	+28·1	+34·8	+36·2	+32·7	+38·6	+ 8·9	+23·7			+26·2

* Including some goods for which separate particulars under the sub-headings are not available.

Table II.—Sales in London and Rest of Great Britain in 1940 as compared with 1939

Class of Merchandise	Three Months February–April		Class of Merchandise	Three Months February–April	
	London (Central, West End and Suburban)	Rest of Great Britain		London (Central, West End and Suburban)	Rest of Great Britain
Piece-goods	+14·9	+38·7	Sports and travel	−11·7	+10·8
Women's wear	− 4·2	+18·1	Food and perishables	+ 2·5	+ 8·0
Men's and boys' wear	− 3·0	+13·2			
Boots and shoes	− 1·8	+15·7	Total sales (including above and other kinds of merchandise)	− 2·0	+10·8
Furnishing departments ...	−17·0	+ 9·2			
Hardware	−12·3	+14·7			

Table III.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales

(Average Daily Sales in 1937 = 100)

April 1940

Index Numbers for March 1940 in italics

——	Scotland	North East	North West	Midlands and South Wales	South of England	London–Central and West End	London–Suburban	Total, Great Britain
Non-food merchandise	116	119	118	119	114	78	95	106
	105	*112*	*109*	*115*	*105*	*71*	*95*	*100*
Of which :—								
Apparel*	118	125	124	125	121	84	97	112
	104	*110*	*113*	*115*	*103*	*75*	*98*	*101*
Household goods†...	123	122	119	125	113	72	80	99
	108	*109*	*102*	*109*	*102*	*69*	*81*	*92*
Food and perishables	127	117	116	119	119	78	117	114
	117	*118*	*113*	*117*	*120*	*75*	*116*	*115*
Total Sales	122	118	117	119	117	78	108	111
	113	*115*	*111*	*117*	*114*	*72*	*108*	*108*

* Piece-goods (dress materials), women's wear, men's and boys' wear, boots and shoes.
† Piece-goods (household goods), furnishing departments, hardware.

Special Articles—*Continued*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN MAY

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CURRENCIES

The movements of certain principal foreign exchange rates quoted in *London* in May are shown in the following table. The quotations are the weekly averages of the daily closing rates for telegraphic remittances. The particulars used are those given in the " Financial Times."

The rates are *official* for Paris, Switzerland, Stockholm, New York, Montreal and Buenos Aires; for Italy, Kobe and Shanghai they are free market rates. Quotations for Holland and Brussels ceased to be recorded after 9 May.

EXCHANGE RATES—LONDON ON OTHER PLACES

Place	Par	Averages for week ended						Closing Rate on 31 May
		27 April	4 May	11 May	18 May	25 May	1 June	
1. Paris	... 124·21 francs = £1	176·625	176·625	176·625	176·625	176·625	176·625	176·625
2. Italy	... 92·46 lire = £1	69·125	68·792	65·875	62·917	62·875	62·417	62·500
3. Holland	... 12·107 florins = £1	7·555	7·555	7·555†	—	—	—	—
4. Switzerland ...	25·2215 francs = £1	17·900	17·900	17·900	17·900	17·900	17·900	17·900
5. Brussels	... 35 belgas = £1	23·875	23·867	23·925†	—	—	—	—
6. Stockholm ...	... 18·159 kronor = £1	16·900	16·900	16·900	16·900	16·900	16·900	16·900
7. New York ...	... 4·866 dollars = £1	4·030	4·030	4·030	4·030	4·030	4·030	4·030
8. Montreal	... 4·866 dollars = £1	4·450	4·450	4·450	4·450	4·450	4·450	4·450
9. Kobe	... 24·57d. = yen	16·042	16·115	16·854	17·500	17·563	17·677	17·688
10. Shanghai* ...	... —	4·188	3·698	3·417	3·938	4·063	4·104	4·125
11. Buenos Aires ...	11·46 paper pesos = £1	17·175	17·175	17·175	17·175	17·175	17·175	17·175

* Pence = dollar. † Average for May 6–9.

All the controlled rates which are shown in the table were unchanged in May, but quotations for Dutch florins and belgas were suspended after 9 May; a belga rate was subsequently fixed under the financial agreement at 24 to the £. The New York free market rate, which was about 3·50 at the beginning of May, moved gradually lower in the first week and broke sharply to about 3·33 on the 8th, after news of the British withdrawal from Norway. The German invasion of Holland and Belgium on 10 May sent the rate down, at one time on that day, to about 3·00, an all-time low record, but the closing quotation was 3·19. From the 11th to the 31st the closing rates were always between 3·19 and 3·27, except on the 28th, when the market opened at 3·12 and closed at 3·16. On balance sterling depreciated by about 8 per cent. during May. Rates for lire and yen moved in much the same way as the free dollar rate, the pound depreciating by about 9½ per cent. in May in relation to both currencies. The Shanghai dollar was quoted at $4\frac{3}{16}$d. on 1 May, but on the 3rd fell to only 3⅛d.—a new low record—as a result of the withdrawal of official support; the rate rose subsequently to 3½d. (9th to 13th), 4d. (14th to 17th), and 4¼d. (20th) and after declining to 4d. was 4⅛d. on the last four days of the month.

Canadian funds in New York were at a discount of 15⅛ per cent. on 2 May, 17½ per cent. on 9 May, 19⅛ per cent. on 16 May, and 21½ per cent. on 23 and 29 May.

The following table shows the averages of the daily closing rates of the principal foreign currencies for the last thirteen months :—

EXCHANGE RATES—LONDON ON OTHER PLACES : AVERAGE RATE IN THE MONTHS SPECIFIED

Place	1939								1940				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
1. Paris ... ... francs = £	176·73	176·73	176·72	176·35	176·20	176·50	176·50	176·50	176·60	176·63	176·63	176·63	176·63
2. Italy ... ... lire = £	89·01	89·04	89·03	87·72	77·77	78·93	77·30	77·38	78·08	78·12	74·18	69·30	64·30
3. Holland ... ... florins = £	8·73	8·81	8·79	8·61	7·56	7·55	7·55	7·55	7·54	7·55	7·55	7·56	7·56‡
4. Switzerland ... francs = £	20·82	20·77	20·76	20·41	17·82	17·88	17·88	17·88	17·90	17·90	17·90	17·90	17·90
5. Brussels ... ... belgas = £	27·50	27·53	27·55	27·13	23·54	23·98	24·26	24·23	23·86	23·82	23·70	23·77	23·91‡
6. Stockholm ... kronor = £	19·41	19·42	19·41	19·20	16·92	16·81	16·80	16·85	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90	16·90
7. Oslo ... ... kroner = £	19·90	19·90	19·90	19·81	17·76	17·61	17·60	17·65	17·70	17·70	17·70	17·70†	—
8. Copenhagen ... kroner = £	22·40	22·40	22·40	22·38	21·23*	20·66	20·38	20·28	20·51	20·51	19·49	18·45†	—
9. New York ... dollars = £	4·68	4·68	4·68	4·61	4·05	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03	4·03
10. Montreal ... ... dollars = £	4·70	4·69	4·69	4·63	4·42	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45	4·45
11. Kobe ... ... pence = yen	14·00	14·00	14·00	14·00	13·99	14·01	14·35	14·39	14·25	14·24	14·97	16·01	17·21
12. Shanghai ... pence = dollar	8·25	6·93	5·65	3·79	4·09	4·69	5·18	4·61	4·78	4·32	4·19	4·19	3·81
13. Buenos Aires paper pesos = £	20·22	20·22	20·21	19·90	17·19	17·09	17·22	17·55	17·71	17·35	17·10	17·18	17·18

* Not quoted between 2 and 19 September. † Average for April 1—6. ‡ Average for May 1—9.

Special Articles—*Continued*

LIMITATION OF THE HOME TRADE IN CONSUMER GOODS

THE LIMITATION OF SUPPLIES (MISCELLANEOUS) ORDER 1940

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM No. 1

1. *Purpose of Limitation*

The Order restricts supplies to the home market of a large number of articles commonly used, but not essential. In time of war the consumer can use fewer of such articles, can make them last longer than usual, or can even do without many of them altogether. The labour and machinery used in the production of such goods can sometimes be diverted to the manufacture of supplies for the forces or to the increase of export trade. In particular, the labour engaged in non-essential production can be diverted to war work elsewhere. Since labour is urgently needed for war purposes, production of non-essential articles for the home market must be restricted.

2. *Controlled Goods*

The classes of goods controlled are specified in the Schedule to the Order, which is reprinted with explanatory notes at the end of this Memorandum.

3. *Controlled Suppliers*

Every person carrying on the business of supplying:

(*a*) any class of controlled goods in the manufacture of which he has carried out a process, or

(*b*) any class of controlled goods to persons who buy for the purpose of selling them again,

is required to make an application to the Board of Trade to be registered (but see paras. 10 and 11). These persons will be referred to in this Memorandum as "Controlled Suppliers."

Retailers or other dealers who sell controlled goods *exclusively* to persons (e.g. members of the public, hospitals, railway companies, etc.) who do not buy for resale, are *not* required to apply for registration and are *not* entitled to be registered.

4. *Controlled Home Supplies*

During the period beginning 6 June 1940 and ending 30 November 1940, the aggregate of his controlled home supplies (i.e. of supplies other than those described in paragraph 6 below) of each class of controlled goods is to be restricted by each registered person to a maximum of two-thirds of his aggregate controlled home supplies of that class of goods in the six months ended 30 November 1939 (referred to hereafter as the standard period). The restriction is to be calculated by *value* and not by quantity.

The Order does not *necessarily* require the registered person to restrict his home supplies to any particular customer to any fixed proportion of the value of the orders placed by that customer in the standard period. Nor does it prevent him from accepting the orders of new customers or persons who did no trade with him during the standard period, so long as his controlled home supplies of each class of goods are in the aggregate restricted as prescribed.

5. *Registration and Returns*

Every controlled supplier, as defined in paragraph 3 above, is required to apply on forms issued by the Board of Trade for registration by the Board *before* 20 *June* 1940. Forms are obtainable from Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and by personal application at the offices of H.M. Inspectors of Factories or from the Industrial Supplies (Registers) Department of the Board of Trade, Fanum House, 66, Whitcomb Street, London, W.1. Every applicant is required to specify each class of controlled goods in respect of which he is a controlled supplier.

Applicants will be informed as soon as possible whether or not their names have been entered on the Register. A copy of the Register will be published and placed on sale at the earliest possible date. When it is issued forms will be sent to all registered persons on which to make the return required under the Order. This return must be certified by auditors; and the relevant trading accounts, invoices and other documents must be kept for inspection, as may be necessary, by accountants appointed by the Board of Trade.

Provision is made under which, for example, a retailer who carries on a relatively trifling wholesale business may be exempted from the requirement to register as a wholesaler, provided that he raises the question when applying for registration. The fact that he may be allowed such exemption does not relieve any person required to be registered from his obligation to apply for registration.

6. *Unrestricted Supplies*

All registered persons may supply *without restriction*

(*a*) any class of controlled goods to any other person whose name is included on the Register for that class of controlled goods,

(*b*) goods required for the execution of contracts with Government Departments,

(*c*) direct to oversea markets.

It should be noted that goods supplied to local authorities are not to be regarded as supplied to Government Departments. Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man are *not* oversea markets, but the Channel Islands and Eire are to be so regarded.

7. *Computation of the Restriction of Home Supplies*

The restriction to be made must be computed in respect of *each class* of controlled goods. It may happen that suppliers registered in respect of one class are not registered in respect of another class or classes. When making his computation, therefore, the supplier will have to be careful to examine the Register to ascertain in respect of which class or classes in which he deals each of his customers is (or is not) registered.

8. *Supply*

The words "supply" and "supplied" are to be understood as referring to the physical act of supplying and not to the making of a contract under which goods will subsequently be supplied. Articles should be regarded as "supplied" on the date on which they are despatched to the customer by the supplier.

9. *Value*

The Order defines the value at which supplies are to be taken into account. Normally, this value will represent the net sale price on which the invoices to customers are based.

Registered persons will probably find it convenient to compute the value of their permitted home supplies of controlled goods somewhat as follows:—

In respect of *each* class of controlled goods—

(*a*) Ascertain the total value thereof as invoiced to customers in the period from 1 June to 30 November 1939.

(*b*) Subtract therefrom the value of those supplies which are unrestricted (see paragraph 6).

(*c*) Subtract the amount of any discounts (including cash discounts), commissions or allowances to buyers and of any delivery charges, applicable to the remaining supplies.

(*d*) From the net total subtract one-third.

Special Articles—*Continued*

The resultant figure for *each* class of controlled goods will represent the home supplies of that class permitted for the period from 6 June to 30 November 1940.

10. *Dealers on Commission*

The fact that a person receives a commission in respect of a particular transaction does not in itself mean that for the purposes of the Order the goods in question have been " supplied " to him or that he has " supplied " them. Manufacturers' agents, shipping houses or similar firms operating solely on commission will not be registered as suppliers. Firms which deal in controlled goods on their own account in addition to acting as agents for others must apply for registration.

11. *Manufacture on Commission and Process Trades*

A manufacturer whose business in controlled goods consists solely of manufacturing on commission or performing a process on goods which do not become his property is not a controlled supplier and is not required to register. The person on whose behalf such work is done is required to register.

12. *Imported Goods*

The restriction upon the home sales of persons covered by the Order applies not only to goods of United Kingdom manufacture but also to goods imported from abroad—the latter class are also subject on importation to the restrictions imposed by orders under the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act, 1939. The importer who imports controlled goods and supplies them to other persons who buy for the purpose of selling again, is a wholesale dealer and is required so to be registered under the Order.

13. *The Retailer*

The retailer who is not engaged in manufacturing or wholesaling is not required to register or to make returns. His supplies are liable to restriction by the registered suppliers.

14. *Contracts*

Difficulties may arise where contracts for the supply of controlled goods have been entered into before the date of the Order, and provision is made in the Order under which in certain circumstances such contracts may be determined.

15. *Penalties*

Persons required to apply to register and who fail to do so before the date prescribed in the Order (namely 20 June 1940) will be prohibited from carrying on business in respect of which they were required to make application for registration.

Contravention of, or failure to comply with, the Order is an offence against the Defence Regulations, and a person guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than three months or to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds (or to both), or to larger penalties on conviction on indictment.

16. *Restriction by Raw Material Controls*

The production of some of the controlled goods as well as a wide range of other goods is already limited by one or other of the raw material Controls to a degree in excess of the limitation imposed by the Order. The maximum set on the amounts which may be supplied to the home market under the order carries no implication that raw materials will be available to enable the maximum to be attained. Moreover, the Order will have the effect of conserving stocks of finished goods in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers and of diverting them to foreign markets.

17. *Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce*

Persons desiring further information with regard to the operation of the Order should in the first instance approach their trade organisations, Chambers of Commerce or Export Groups.

Steps will be taken to supply these organisations with explanations of the various questions arising from the operation of the Order.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE CLASSES OF CONTROLLED GOODS

The classes of controlled goods covered by the Order are those shown in italics in the following notes, each numbered paragraph constituting a class of controlled goods. Where appropriate some indication has been given, in the list under the heading, of certain of the articles which the Board of Trade deem to be covered by each heading, but these lists are not exhaustive and are given by way of example only in instances where doubt may arise.

The class of controlled goods into which a particular article falls is the class in which that article is referred to specifically, except in a case where there is no such specific mention, when the article is regarded as falling within the class of controlled goods which describes it in a general form.

1. *Corsets, corset belts, brassieres, braces and suspenders (other than surgical goods).*

2. *Gloves, including mittens, other than gloves of rubber and industrial gloves wholly or mainly of leather or asbestos).*

This includes:—

Knitted gloves.
Fabric gloves.
Fur gloves.
Gloves for gardening or household purposes and similar rough gloves.
Fireside gloves.

3. *Apparel knitted, netted or crocheted, or made of knitted, netted or crocheted material (other than surgical goods).*

This includes knitted, netted or crocheted, including " locknit " goods such as:—

Outer garments including costumes, two- or three-piece suits and the like, jumpers, cardigans, pullovers, neckties, cravats, scarves and shawls.
Underwear of all kinds including shirts, pyjamas, nightdresses and other nightwear, vests, pants, knickers (including cami-knickers) and petticoats.
Bathing costumes.
Stockings and hose.

Exceptions.—Gloves (see 2 above).

4. *Lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery (other than hand embroidery) and ornamental textiles of a like character.*

This heading covers lace, etc. of all materials but does not extend to net and netting made of rope, cord or twine. It includes lace curtains whether in the piece or not.

5. *Apparel, and trimmings, made wholly or mainly of fur skin (including any skin with fur or hair attached).*

This includes:—

Furs for wear.
Fur coats.
Fur slippers.
Fur muffs.
Fur trimmings.

Special Articles—*Continued*

6. *Mattresses of all kinds, bolsters, pillows and cushions.*

This includes box, spiral spring and wire mattresses; mattresses of flock, hair, rubber, etc.; feather beds and pouffes.

7. *Cork carpet, felt base floor coverings, linoleum, floorcloth, cellulose plastic flooring, oil baize and other oilcloth and leather cloth being fabrics with textile base (other than oilskin and cotton piece-goods).*

Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting.

This includes mats and matting of rubber but it does not include travelling rugs.

8. *Pottery and other shaped and fired clay products, but not including:—*

(a) *artificial teeth, crowns and facings;*

(b) *laboratory, electrical and other industrial porcelain;*

(c) *bricks;*

(d) *refractory and chemically resistant tiles and other linings,*

(e) *tiles;* and

(f) *sanitary earthenware and sanitary fireclay ware.*

This heading includes:—

Articles of pottery of a kind used in the serving and cooking of food or drink and other domestic pottery articles.

Horticultural and garden articles of pottery.

Door knobs and finger plates.

Ornamental articles of pottery such, for example, as vases.

Glass and glassware (other than illuminating glassware and goods covered by Class 15) the following:—

(i) *Glassware of a kind commonly used for household or domestic purposes, except glass tumblers;*

(ii) *Glass mirrors, whether framed or not, shelves, finger plates, table tops and advertisement tablets, whether backed with other materials or not.*

(i) includes the following articles of glassware: Cooking utensils, table glassware (except tumblers but including stemmed glass drinking vessels), ornamental glassware, trinket boxes and sets, handkerchief boxes, birdcage glassware, door knobs, scent sprays, toothbrush holders, egg-timers, cocktail sticks, cruet sets.

(ii) includes hand mirrors and shaving mirrors.

Vacuum flasks and vacuum jars of the kind commonly used for domestic purposes.

9. *Office and other furniture made wholly or mainly of metal (other than aseptic hospital furniture).*

This includes:—

Tables, stands, desks and counters.

Chairs, stools and seats.

Bookcases and bookshelves.

Cash and deed boxes.

Drawers and cupboards.

Shelving, storage bins and storage racks.

Office letter racks and letter trays.

Lockers.

Bedsteads.

Safes and cabinets, (including filing cabinets).

Hearth furniture.

Special Articles—*Continued*

Fittings of the kind commonly used in interior lighting systems of the following descriptions:—

Brackets, pendants, candelabra and electroliers.

Lanterns.

Shades, bowls and reflectors.

Table and floor standards.

Cutlery, spoons and forks (other than goods covered by Class 15, knives for use in machines, and medical, surgical, dental, veterinary and dissecting instruments).

This includes:—

Knives (other than knives for use in machines and surgical knives).

Knife sharpeners and steels.

Carving forks.

Spoons and forks (other than of gold or silver—for which see 15 below).

Canteens and cased cutlery.

Secateurs.

Razors.

Hair clippers and scissors.

Potato peelers.

Sign scrapers and paint scrapers.

Putty knives.

Paper knives.

Poultry dissectors.

Domestic hollow-ware of metal.

This includes the following metal articles:—

Kettles, pans, pots, bowls, ladles, dishes, boilers, casseroles, colanders, jugs, basins, canisters, bins, moulds, dredgers, strainers, hods, scuttles, buckets, pails and cans, cups and saucers, egg cups, baking sheets, dolly tubs, baths, soap dishes, teapots, coffee percolators, preserving pans, fish fryers, hot water bottles, water cans, dustbins, sink baskets, funnels, skimmers, cake tins, patty pans, shaving pots, cinder sifters.

10. *Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches, purses, jewel cases and similar receptacles (other than goods covered by Class 15 and receptacles adapted solely for use as gas mask containers), whether fitted or not, wholly or mainly of leather or of textile material or of material resembling leather.*

Included in this heading are handbags, suitcases, attaché cases, hat boxes, collar boxes, rucksacks, satchels, camera cases, dressing cases, brush cases, sponge bags, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, leather trinket cases and boxes, leather stud boxes, travelling clock cases, note cases, document cases, key containers.

11. *Furniture manufactured wholly or mainly of willow, cane or wicker or of material resembling willow, cane or wicker.*

This heading does not include baskets (e.g. agricultural and horticultural baskets, linen hampers and dog baskets).

12. *Cameras, photographic (other than cinematograph cameras for film of standard width of 1⅜ inch) and accessories therefor; photographic enlargers and accessories therefor.*

The accessories include stands for cameras, range finders, view finders, exposure meters, light filters, lens hoods.

Unexposed sensitised photographic paper, cloth, plate and film (excluding X-ray plate, film and paper and cinematograph film of standard width of 1⅜ inch).

Special Articles—*Continued*

13. *Musical instruments, including gramophones, radio gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments, and accessories for such instruments (excluding wireless receiving sets, sound amplification apparatus, loud speakers and music strings).*

Gramophone and pianola records.

This includes organs and pianos whether automatic or not, tambourines and castanets, drum brushes and drum sticks, drumheads, violin bows, violin and banjo tuners, tuning forks (other than surgical), pitch pipes, driven chimes, music stands, gramophone needles and record cleaning pads.

Sports, games, gymnastics and athletics:—appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites therefor (including gaming machines but excluding apparel).

This includes coin or disc-operated gaming machines; fishing rods and associated tackle; rowing, sailing and canoeing equipment; skates and skis; gymnasium equipment; golf bags; chest expanders and the like; archery and fencing materials; dart boards and darts; playing cards and bridge sets; draughts, chess, dominoes and other games. It also includes all materials for cricket, football, hockey, lacrosse, croquet, tennis, bowls, polo, golf and other games and also such equipment as boxing gloves, cricket pads and shin guards.

It does not include blazers, football jerseys and shorts, running shoes, football boots and the like, sporting guns and ammunition and accessories therefor.

Toys.

This includes toy balloons, toy motors, trains, dynamos and other mechanical toys, model aeroplanes, toy binoculars, telescopes and microscopes, children's paint boxes, transfers of the kind used by children, toy musical instruments, toy sewing sets, toy pistols and guns and ammunition therefor. It does not include crackers, toy paper hats and caps.

14. *Goods (not being brushes or goods covered by Class 15 commonly known as fancy goods, household goods and toilet requisites, if made wholly or partly of ivory, amber, jet, coral, mother-of-pearl, or natural shells including tortoise shell; jade, onyx, lapis lazuli or other similar stones; celluloid or other plastic material derived from cellulose, cascin, papier mâché or synthetic resin; and also the following if made of other substances:—*

Beads and bead trimmings and articles manufactured mainly of beads.

Book ends.

Fancy blotters.

Inkstands.

Photograph and picture frames.

Smokers' ash receptacles, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette boxes, and articles of which such cases or boxes form part, cigarette holders, cigar holders.

Paper weights.

Hair combs (including combs for wear and dog combs).

Denture bowls.

Manicure sets.

Nail cleaners, nail clippers and nail files.

Nail polishers.

Powder bowls or boxes and powder puffs.

Lipstick containers and flapjacks.

Fountain pens and propelling pencils (not being goods covered by Class 15).

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Special Articles—*Continued*

Mechanical lighters.

This includes:—

Pocket lighters.

Table lighters whether or not associated with ash trays, etc.

15. *Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares (except barometers, clocks and watches), including such wares of platinum or of base metal whether plated or not; jewellery and imitation jewellery whether mounted or not.*

This includes:—

Mounted stones (other than industrial diamonds).

Hat and shoe ornaments.

Ornamental buckles, slides and clasps.

Brooches and clasps, ear-rings, rings, bracelets, lockets, clasps, links and studs.

Gold, silver or plated tea sets, table trays, ornaments and similar ware.

Eyeglass, watch and key chains.

Hair ornaments.

Wristlet watch straps (except leather watch straps).

Gold and silver pens and pencils.

Gold and silver cigarette cases and boxes.

Gold and silver spoons, forks and knives.

16. *Perfumery and toilet preparations (other than soap and shaving soap, toothpaste and tooth powder).*

This includes:—

Liquid preparations for dental purposes, mouth washes.

Toilet paste or powder, toilet cream.

Lipstick, rouge and grease paint.

Hair dyes.

Nail varnish and other preparations for use in manicure or chiropody.

Bath salts and essences.

Shampoo preparations in liquid or powder form.

Slimming cream.

Sunburn preventative lotions and cream.

The following preparations if specially prepared for toilet use:—

Floral waters and pomades, French chalk, Fuller's earth, hydrogen peroxide, kaolin, olive oil, pumicestone, powdered soapstone, witch hazel, zinc stearate.

Perfumed spirits.

Wave-setting lotions.

Hair tonics, brilliantine and the like.

Papier poudré.

The exception for shaving soap extends to shaving cream of the kind which produces a lather.

17. *Machinery, plant and appliances, the following:—*

Cash registers.

Domestic plate washers.

Fans with motors not exceeding 1/10th horse-power.

Hair-waving and hair-drying machines.

Lawn mowers.

Laundering machines of the kind used for domestic purposes, the following:—

Cleaners and washers.

Wringers.

Vacuum cleaners of the kind commonly used for domestic purposes.

Refrigerators having a storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic feet.

Electric appliances of the kind commonly used for domestic purposes, the following:—

Toasters.

Irons.

Plate warmers.

Kettles.

Announcements

LIMITATION OF HOME SUPPLIES

MACHINERY AND PLANT

Under the Machinery and Plant (Control) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 875, price 1d.), the acquisition and disposal of machinery and plant of the classes specified in the list below is prohibited except under licence issued by the Board of Trade.

All persons who propose to acquire machinery or plant of any of the specified classes must therefore first obtain a supply licence from the Industrial Supplies Department (Machinery Licences Division), Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and no person may dispose of machinery or plant without first ascertaining that the user has already obtained a licence for the supply from him of that machinery or plant. Machinery or plant for direct delivery to an overseas market or to a Government-controlled establishment is, however, exempt from these requirements. There is also an exemption for replacement parts.

Machinery users are warned that they should not enter into contracts for machinery or plant without first obtaining a licence. Similarly, machinery manufacturers should not commence work on orders for machinery or plant until they know that the user has obtained the necessary supply licence. Each supply licence has attached to it a certificate which should be obtained by the machinery manufacturer and held carefully by him until the machinery or plant has been delivered, when the certificate should be returned to the Industrial Supplies Department (Machinery Licences Division), Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. The licence should also be returned to that Department by the licence holder when the machinery or plant has been delivered.

It should be noted that the supply of machinery or plant of the classes specified under contracts made prior to the date of the Order is not exempted from the licensing regulations and persons who have already placed orders for such supplies should make their applications for licences without delay.

Applications for licences should be addressed to the Industrial Supplies Department (Machinery Licences Division), Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and they must be made on forms which are obtainable from that Department.

SCHEDULE

Machinery or plant, and parts thereof, the following:—

1. Bakery machinery and plant.
2. Bottling and capping machinery (other than for milk bottling and capping).
3. Confectionery and sweet-making machinery and plant.
4. Embroidery machinery.
5. Hat-making machinery.
6. Knitting and hosiery machinery.
7. Machinery and plant for making toilet preparations other than soap.
8. Machinery for filling and closing containers (other than bottles) for merchandise.
9. Packing and wrapping machinery.
10. Paper-making machinery and plant.
11. Printing and bookbinding machinery.
12. Scent-making machinery and plant.
13. Sugar-making and refining machinery and plant.
14. Textile machinery (including printing and finishing machinery).
15. Tobacco, cigar- and cigarette-making machinery and plant.
16. Woodworking machinery.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES: EXTENDED FACILITIES

The Export Credits Guarantee Department announces an important extension of the facilities provided for insuring exporters against the risks of export trade in war time.

The Department is now prepared to cover exporters against the risk of their being unable to effect shipment of goods under export orders by reason of:—

(*a*) the insolvency of the buyer before shipment is due to take place;

(*b*) the imposition of import restrictions in a buyer's country after an order has been placed which, in their effect, render it impossible or impracticable for the buyer to take delivery of the goods;

(*c*) the occurrence of war, hostilities, civil commotion and the like in the buyer's country.

Two forms of policy will be issued, available respectively to holders of the Department's Comprehensive Guarantee and other traders. The policy is based on covering an exporter's entire trade and for a moderate premium 75 per cent. of the loss is covered.

IMPORT LICENSING

SAGO, NUTS, FROZEN FISH

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 74

1. At the request of the Ministry of Food, the Board of Trade have revoked the following Open General Licences with effect from 30 May. Goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs and Excise, at the time of importation, to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before that date will not, however, require a licence.

For imports from all countries:

Sago.
Nuts used as fruit, the following—
Barcelona nuts.
Hazel nuts (filbert or cob nuts).
Chestnuts.
Fish, frozen.

For imports from the British Empire:

Nuts used as fruit.

2. The Ministry of Food has no intention of restricting imports of frozen fish; the purpose of bringing this commodity within the scope of licensing is to enable the Ministry to regulate the trade in the manner best calculated to serve the national interest.

3. *Directions for obtaining licences.*

(1) Licences will be issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade on the recommendation of the Ministry of Food. Application forms can be obtained from the Import Licensing Department, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, and the Offices of H.M. Collectors of Customs and Excise. *The direction at the head of the application form that it should be forwarded to the Import Licensing Department is not applicable.* The forms should be addressed as indicated in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) below.

(ii) Applications for import licences for *nuts* or for *sago* should be addressed (in duplicate) to The Ministry of Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

(iii) Applications for licences for Frozen Fish should be addressed (in duplicate) to The Ministry of Food, Fish Branch, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

Announcements—*Continued*

(iv) After an application has been examined at the Ministry of Food it will be passed to the Import Licensing Department, who in approved cases will issue and send the licence direct to the importer.

(v) It will greatly expedite the issue of licences if importers will state on the Application Form (a) the maximum c.i.f. value of each item, (b) the maximum quantity of each item expressed in those units which will subsequently be quoted on the Customs Entry, (c) the actual consignor (not his agent in the United Kingdom). It is essential that each application should refer to only one consignor and one country of consignment, but subject to this it may refer to any number of consignments which are expected to arrive within the three months' validity of the licence.

(vi) Licences will be issued in the name of the actual importer only. For this purpose the importer is deemed to be the owner or other person for the time being possessed of, or beneficially interested in, the goods at and from the time of their importation until they are delivered out of the charge of the Officers of Customs and Excise.

GOODS FROM BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

Notice to Importers No. 75

The Open General Licence for the importation of goods from Belgium and Holland, notice of which was given in Notice to Importers No. 64 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2 May 1940, page 448), has been revoked.

IMPORT OF GOODS CONTROL ORDER, 1940

Notice to Importers No. 76

1. The Board of Trade have made an Order—the Import of Goods (Control) Order, 1940—under which all goods, except live quadruped animals, imported into the United Kingdom will be subject to import licensing as from 10 June. This Order supersedes all existing Import of Goods (Prohibition) Orders, except the Import of Goods (Prohibition) (Live Animals) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 58), regulating the routes by which cattle, sheep and pigs may be imported from Eire, which will remain in force.

2. No licence will be required for any goods covered by an existing Open General Licence or not hitherto subject to import licensing which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before 10 June, and are imported into the United Kingdom before 10 August.

3. No licence will be required for the importation of goods shown in Appendix I which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before the date shown in the first column of that Appendix, and which are imported into the United Kingdom within two months of that date.

4. The Board of Trade have issued an Open General Licence for:—

(*a*) Goods shown in Appendix II consigned from any country.

(*b*) Goods shown in Appendix III which are consigned from any part of the British Empire (except Hong Kong, Palestine and Transjordan) and which, if liable to duty, are regarded, in accordance with the rules governing the grant of Imperial Preference, as having been grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire.

(*c*) All goods consigned from Eire except the goods shown in Appendix IV.

(*d*) All goods consigned from the Channel Islands except arms and ammunition, plumage and dyestuffs (see definitions in Appendix VI).

(*e*) Raw cotton, cotton linters and waste wholly or mainly of cotton consigned from Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Announcements—*Continued*

5. The Board of Trade have also re-issued the existing Open General Licences for the importation of goods from France and French Possessions (see Notices to Importers Nos. 54, 61, 72 and 73).

6. Importers are warned that they should not arrange to ship any goods to the United Kingdom until they have obtained a licence or ascertained definitely that a licence will be granted or that a separate licence is not required.

7. The Order applies also to goods sent by post.

8. Except for arms and ammunition, plumage and dyestuffs (as defined in Appendix VI) licences will not be required to import the following:—

(*a*) Personal and household effects whether accompanying the traveller or not, provided that the goods are not being imported as merchandise or for sale.

(*b*) Goods which are returned to this country in the same state as exported or after repair.

(*c*) Trade samples whether imported as cargo or through the post.

(*d*) Gifts brought in by a traveller or sent by post from a private sender to a private addressee, if the goods are of a kind not subject to rationing in this country.

Eligibility for these concessions must in each case be established to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs and Excise.

9. The attention of importers is directed to the fact that these regulations, and the list of goods which may be imported without separate licence, are subject to alteration; the position set out in this Notice is a summary of the regulations in force at 10 June 1940. Changes are announced in Notices to Importers issued from time to time by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade. These Notices set out the procedure to be adopted in making applications for licences. It is pointed out that the procedure varies somewhat according to the class of goods which it is desired to import and importers should consult the Notice relating to the particular class of goods in which they are interested.

10. Inquiries as to whether goods are within any of the classes or descriptions shown in Appendices I to IV and VI should be addressed to the Secretary, Custom House, London, E.C.3.

11. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, except for the goods shown in Appendix V. Forms of application may be obtained from the Import Licensing Department or from any of the offices of H.M. Collectors of Customs and Excise.

Import Licensing Department, 5 June 1940.
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX I

Goods which can be Imported without Licences if Dispatched to the United Kingdom before the Dates Specified. (See para. 2.)

15 April 1940

Sulphur ore; elemental sulphur in any form whether crude or manufactured; spent oxide and mixtures containing more than 80 per cent. by weight of elemental sulphur.

Mineral phosphates of lime.

Compounded medicinal preparations suitable for use in the internal or external treatment or prevention of human or animal ailments.

Antigens, antitoxins, sera, toxins and vaccines.

Medicinal substances of animal origin, ready for use.

Surgical catgut.

Non-ferrous metals and alloys thereof (whether coated or plated or not) other than parts of machinery and electrical apparatus, the following;—

Copper and alloys thereof containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of copper.

Lead and alloys thereof containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of lead.

Zinc or spelter and alloys thereof containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of zinc.

Announcements—*Continued*

17 April 1940

Chromium ores and concentrates, whether briquetted or not.
Natural or artificial magnesium carbonates, hydroxides and oxides and dolomite and mixtures wholly or mainly thereof, with or without water.

10 May 1940

Myrobalans.
Tanning extract of chestnut.
Chromium compounds.

25 May 1940

Rosin (colophony).

28 May 1940

Manufactures wholly or mainly of asbestos.
Vacuum flasks, vacuum jars and similar vacuum vessels, whether fitted or not, parts thereof and blanks therefor.
Hollow ware made wholly or partly of aluminium.
Agricultural and horticultural forks, scythes, sickles, hooks, axes, hatchets, adzes, and matchets, and parts thereof except handles.
Fittings of the kinds used for incorporation in apparel, including fittings for braces, corsets and suspenders.
Handbag frames and fittings wholly or partly of metal or wholly or partly of plastic material.

30 May 1940

Raw cotton.
Cotton linters.
Waste, wholly or mainly of cotton.
Yarns and thread, wholly or mainly of cotton.

APPENDIX II

GOODS WHICH CAN BE IMPORTED WITHOUT SEPARATE LICENCES IF CONSIGNED FROM ANY COUNTRY

Group 1

Agar-agar.
Cod liver oil.
Fish, fresh other than frozen, and wet salted.
Isinglass.
Malt extracts.
Spirits.
Wines.
Yeast, alive or dead.

Group 2

Antimony ores, concentrates and residues.
Argol and other crude tartrates.
Asbestos—raw and waste.
Bauxite.
Bones and horns.
Charcoal other than activated and decolorising.
Coal.
Cork, raw and granulated.
Cork shavings and waste.
Cryolite, natural and synthetic.
Drugs, natural, raw.
Fibres specified in Part 3, Group III (1) of the Customs Tariff.
Furskins—undressed.
Gallnuts.
Glue stock.
Gold ores, concentrates and residues.
Graphite, natural and artificial.
Gums and resins, natural, except rosin (colophony) and shellac.
Hemp of all kinds, including false hemp.
Kyanite.
Monazite sand.
Nickel ores, concentrates, residues and matte.
Precious and semi-precious stones, and pearls, not drilled, mounted or set.
Radium ores, concentrates and residues.
Rubber, raw, including crepe; rubber latex; gutta percha and balata; but not including reclaimed and waste rubber.
Sand, ground and unground, and silica.
Seaweed.
Sillimanite.
Silver ores, concentrates and residues.
Stearic acid.
Talc, steatite and soapstone, ground and unground, including French chalk and asbestine.
Tin ores, concentrates and residues.
Waxes, natural.
Wood tar.
Zirconium ores, concentrates and residues.

Group 3

Antimony, crude and semi-manufactured.
Baskets of descriptions ordinarily used for the transport of fruit, vegetables, game or similar foodstuffs.
Books, printed, and other printed matter for reading purposes, music, catalogues, trade lists, advertising material, manuscripts, typescripts and like products of duplicating machines, imported as a single copy through the post.
Cadmium.
Cadmium mass.
Camphor, natural.

Announcements—*Continued*

Carbon black from natural gas or acetylene.
Casein, powder or granular.
Chemicals in list 8 in Part 5 of the Customs and Excise Tariff shown as liable to Key Industry Duty, except (1) those shown in List A of this Notice, and (2) synthetic organic dyestuffs and intermediates (see definition in Appendix VI).
Cobalt.
Coke and manufactured solid fuel.
Cork discs not exceeding in diameter $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. and in thickness $\frac{3}{16}$ in.
Cork stoppers.
Designs, architectural or engineering.
Dyeing extracts and natural dyes.
Film, cinematograph (standard width), unexposed, and film base.
Film, cinematograph, exposed.
Gold bullion.
Gold coin.
Hemp line or tow yarn.
Hose pipe and piping wholly of canvas, fitted or not.
Hydrographic charts.
Kainite and other mineral potassium fertiliser salts.
Maps and plans.
Newspapers.
Osseine.
Press photographs.
Rags, wool.
Radium compounds.
Tin oxide.
Manufactures wholly or mainly of hemp (of all kinds) or flax or mixtures of hemp and flax the following :—(1) tissues of a weight of 12 oz. or more a square yard and (2) nets and netting.
Tool handles of wood.
Turpentine and pine oil.
Wool, raw, of alpaca, llama, mohair or vicuna.
Wool tops.
Wool flocks.
Yarns wholly or mainly of wool.

List A

Chemicals (other than dyestuffs) liable to Key Industry Duty which require import licences

Acenaphthene.
Acetaldehyde.
Acetic anhydride acetone.
Acetyl urea and other acyl derivatives of urea, substituted or not.
Acetylsalicylic acid and its salts.
Acid acetic.
Acid hydrochloric.
Acid hydrofluoric.
Acid sulphuric.
Acid nitric.
Adrenaline.
Aldehyde ammonia.
Aloin.
Ammonium bicarbonate.
Ammonium carbonate.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammonium phosphate.
Ammonium sulphate.
Other ammonium salts.
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde.
Amyl esters.
Aniline.
Anisic aldehyde.
Antimony sulphide.
Arsenic compounds.
Arsphenamine.
Atropine and its salts.
Atropine methyl nitrate.
Barbitone and other alkyl and aryl compounds of barbituric acid, substituted or not, and salts of the foregoing.
Barium compounds.
Barium nitrate.
Benzamine and its salts.
Benzonaphthol.
Benzoyl chloride.
Benzoyl peroxide.
Benzthiazyl disulphide.
Benzyl chloride.
Benzyl cyanide.
Benzyl esters.
Beryllium oxide and salts.
Bismuth compounds.
Bleaching materials.
Bornyl esters.
Bromides inorganic.
Butyl alcohol.
Butyl esters.
Cadmium oxide and cadmium salts.
Caffeine and caffeine salts.
Carbon bisulphide.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Carbons, decolorising and activated.
Cerium fluoride.
Chlorine.
Chloracetic acid.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloramine T.

Announcements—*Continued*

Chlorbutol.
Cholesterol.
Chromium compounds.
Cinnamic aldehyde.
Cinnamyl alcohol.
Cinnamyl esters.
Citronellal, citronellol and esters thereof.
Cobalt salts.
Copper oxychloride.
Cotarnine choride.
Coumarin.
Creosote carbonate.
Cresyl esters.
Cyclohexanol.
Cyclohexanol esters and alkyl cyclohexanol esters.
Dimethylaniline.
Diphenylamine.
Disodium methylarsenate.
Ergosterol and hydroergosterol and their esters, irradiated or not.
Ethyl esters.
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.
Ethyl vanillin.
Ethylene glycol.
Euflavine.
Eugenol and isoeugenol.
Eugenyl esters.
Eugenyl ethers.
Formaldehyde methylamine and other aldehyde-amine compounds polymerised or not, and fatty acid compounds or addition products thereof.
Formamol.
Formic acid.
Geraniols and their esters.
Glycerophosphoric acid and its salts.
Glyceryl cresyl ethers and esters thereof.
Glycol.
Gold sodium thiosulphate.
Guaiacol.
Guaiacol carbonate.
Heliotropine.
Hexachlorethane.
Hexamine and its salts.
Hexyl acetate.
Hydrofluosilicic acid.
Hydroquinone.
Hydrosulphites.
Hydroxycitronellal.
Ichthammol.
Iodine.
Iodides.
Ionones, alpha, beta, 100 per cent. and methyl.
Lactic acid.
Lead phosphate.
Linalol and esters.
Linoleic acid.
Lithium hydroxide and salts.
Magnesium chloride.
Magnesium oxide.
Magnesium hydroxide.
Magnesium peroxide.
Magnesium salts.
Mercaptobenzthiazole and compounds.
Mercurochrome.
Mercury compounds.
Mersalyl.
Metaldehyde.
Methyl esters.
Metol.
Methylacetanilide.
Methyl salicylate.
Methyl violet.
Methylene ditannin.
Musk ambrette, musk ketone and musk xylol.
Neorasphenamine.
Nerol and nerol esters.
Nicotine acid.
Nitrochlorbenzene.
Orthocaine.
Oxalic acid.
Paraldehyde.
Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para-aminobenzenesulphonamide having one or both of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group substituted by other radicals; and salts thereof.
Phenacetin.
Phenolphthalein.
Phenyl acetaldehyde.
Phenyl esters.
Phenyl ethyl alcohol and esters.
Phosgene.
Potash, caustic.
Potassium bromate.
Potassium carbonate.
Potassium guaiacol sulphonate.
Potassium hydroxyquinoline sulphate.
Potassium iodide.
Potassium metabisulphite.
Procaine salts.
Proflavine.
Propyl esters.

Announcements—*Continued*

Pyrocatechin.
Pyrogallol monoacetate.
Pyrogallol triacetate.
Quinine iodobismuthate.
Resorcin.
Rhodinol and esters.
Salicylic acid.
Silver compounds of proteins.
Sodium aminarsenate.
Sodium benzoate.
Sodium formate.
Sodium iodide.
Sodium nitrite.
Sodium phosphates.
Sodium potassium tartrate.
Sodium salicylate.
Sodium sulphide.
Strontium peroxide and strontium salts.
Sodium taurocholate.
Sulpharsphenamine.
Sulphur chloride.
Sulphur, precipitated, B.P.
Terpineol.
Terpinyl esters.
Tetrabromphenolphthalein and other tetrahalogenated phenolphthaleins and salts of the foregoing.
Thiuram mono- and di-sulphides.
Theobromine and its salts.
Thymol.
Theophylline sodium acetate.
Thiosinamine sodium salicylate.
Thymol iodide.
Titanium oxide.
Vanillin.
Zinc arsenite.
Zinc peroxide.
Zirconium oxide.

APPENDIX III

GOODS WHICH CAN BE IMPORTED WITHOUT SEPARATE LICENCES IF CONSIGNED FROM ANY PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (EXCEPT HONG KONG, PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN) provided that they are regarded, in accordance with the rules governing the grant of Imperial Preference, as having been grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire.

Biscuits.
Buttons, whether finished or not.
Bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes, whether in flower or not.
Cocoa, raw, husk and shell.
Coir fibre and coir yarn.
Cotton, raw, cotton linters and waste wholly or mainly of cotton.
Dry earth colours.
Essential oils, natural or synthetic, including terpeneless oils, and mixtures thereof.
Jute, raw, and jute manufactures.
Mica, slabs, splittings, ground and waste.
Pepper, whether ground or not.
Shellac.
Soap, hard in bars or tablets (other than abrasive soap and toilet soap).
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars and slabs.
Wool, raw, of sheep and lambs.

APPENDIX IV

GOODS WHICH REQUIRE SEPARATE LICENCES IF CONSIGNED FROM EIRE.

Arms and ammunition.*
Bacon and ham including bacon or ham preserved (with or without other meats) in airtight containers.
Beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, and edible offals of beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, including beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and edible offals preserved (with or without vegetables or cereals) in airtight containers.
Butter.
Cheese.
Compound or imitation lard.
Condensed milk and milk powder.
Cream.
Dyes and dyestuffs.*
Lard refined or unrefined.
Manufactures wholly or partly of linen or flax, including apparel but not including goods returned to the United Kingdom after embroidery in Eire without further change in form or character.
Margarine.
Plumage.*
Sausages, except canned or otherwise preserved sausages.

APPENDIX V

GOODS FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT LICENCES SHOULD BE SENT TO SOME ADDRESS OTHER THAN THE IMPORT LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Ministry of Food.*

* *See* definition in Appendix VI.

Announcements—*Continued*

Applications for import licences for foodstuffs should be made (in duplicate) to the Ministry of Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, with the following exceptions :

(*a*) Bacon and Ham.
To The Ministry of Food (Bacon and Ham Branch),
Neville House,
Page Street,
London, S.W.1.

(*b*) Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Egg Products.
To the Ministry of Food (Butter and Cheese or Eggs Division, as the case may be),
Thames House,
Millbank,
London, S.W.1.

(*c*) Cereals.
To the Ministry of Food (Cereals Control Board),
10, Smith Square,
London, S.W.1.

(*d*) Sugar and Starch.
To the Ministry of Food (Sugar and Starch Branch),
41, Tothill Street,
London, S.W.1.

(2) Ministry of Supply Controls

Applications for import licences for the following commodities should be made (in duplicate) to the appropriate control.

Commodity	Address	Description
(1) Aluminium...	The Aluminium Control, Raven Hotel, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.	Aluminium and alloys thereof Aluminium scrap. Aluminium powder and paste.
(2) Chrome Ore, Magnesite and Wolfram.	The Chrome Ore, Magnesite and Wolfram Control, Broadway Court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.	Natural or artificial magnesium carbonates, hydroxides and oxides, and dolomite and mixtures. Chromium ores and concentrates. Wolfram.
(3) Cotton ...	The Cotton Control, Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester, 3.	Raw cotton. Cotton linters. Waste wholly or mainly of cotton.
(4) Fertilisers ...	The Fertiliser Control, 19, Berkeley Square, Bristol, 8.	Organic fertilisers.
(5) Flax ...	The Flax Control, Washington Hotel, City Road, Chester.	Flax, including tow or codilla.
(6) Iron and Steel, etc.	The Iron and Steel Control, Steel House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	1. Iron and steel scrap. 2. The following non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap :— Molybdenum ores, concentrates and residues. Niobium (Columbium) ores. Tantalum ores. Tungsten ores, concentrates and residues. Vanadium ores, concentrates and residues. 3. The following non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof :— Cemented carbide metal. Molybdenum metal. Niobium (Columbium) metal. Tantalum metal. Tungsten metal. Vanadium metal. 4. Chemical manufactures and products :— Calcium silicide. Molybdenum compounds. Tantalum compounds. Titanium carbide. Tungsten compounds. Vanadium compounds. 5. Ferro alloys. 6. Silicon and silicon alloys. 7. Iron and steel and alloys, including :— Pig iron. Ingots. Blooms, billets and slabs. Castings, forgings, pressings and stampings. Girders, beams, joists and pillars, whether fabricated or not. Angles, shapes and sections, whether fabricated or not. Colliery arches and pit props. Bars and rods. Plates and sheets. Hoop and strip. Railway and tramway rails. Wire (including barbed wire), and wire cable and rope. Upholstery and mattress wire springs. Screws for wood, whether coated or plated or not.

Announcements—*Continued*

Commodity	Address	Description
(6) Iron and Steel, etc.—(*cont.*)		8. Iron and steel products :— Railway and tramway construction material: sleepers, tie rods, tie bars, fish plates, sole plates and continuous joint plates. Railway and tramway rolling stock : wheels tyres, axles and buffers, whether assembled or not. Tubes, pipes and tube and pipe fittings. Wire netting, wire fencing and wire mesh. Nails, tacks and staples, hobnails, studs and spikes. Rivets and washers, bolts and nuts, bolt ends, coach screws, set screws, screw studs and other screws for metal.
(7) Iron and Manganese Ores.	Director of Foreign Ores, Iron and Steel Control, 24, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.	Iron ore, concentrates and residues. Manganese ore, concentrates and residues.
(8) Leather and Tanning Materials.	Leather Control, 8, St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1.	Hides and skins, undressed (except sheep and lambskins, woolled). Leather, undressed. Leather, dressed. Tanning substances. Tanning extracts.
(9) Molasses and Industrial Alcohol.	Molasses and Industrial Alcohol Control, Great Burgh, Epsom, Surrey.	Molasses. Industrial alcohol containing methylated spirit. Acetone. Acetic Acid. Ethyl Alcohol. Methylated spirits Ethyl acetate. Butyl acetate. Amyl acetate. Fusel oil. Butyl alcohol.
(10) Non-ferrous Metals.	The Non-ferrous Metals Control, Grand Hotel, 46, Albert Street, Rugby.	Non-ferrous metals and alloys : Copper and alloys thereof. Lead and alloys thereof. Zinc or spelter and alloys thereof. Scrap and old metal. Metallic residues and wastes.
(11) Paper ...	Paper Control, Great Western Hotel, Reading.	Paper, and board made from paper or pulp. Manufactures of paper, paper boards or pulp. Round wood logs for paper making. Pulp. Esparto. Strawboard lined or unlined. Cotton rags.
(12) Silk ...	Silk and Rayon Control, Union Street Mill, Macclesfield.	Silk : raw, cocoons, waste and noils.
(13) Sulphur, Spent Oxide, Pyrites.	Sulphur and Pyrites Control, Shipping and Distribution Dept., London House, 35, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3.	Sulphur ore. Pyrites of all kinds.
(14) Timber ...	Timber Control, Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol, 8.	Wood and timber hewn, sawn, planed, dressed, etc. (except round wood logs for paper making). Pitwood, pitprops and mining timber. Builders' woodwork. Boxboards and staves. Boxes, barrels, casks and packing cases. Plywood, laminboard, blockboard and batten board. Veneers.
(15) Wool ...	The Wool Control, Bradford.	Wool, raw. Wool noils. Wool waste. Sheep and lamb skins, woolled undressed.

(3) Other Controls

Commodity	Address	Description
Dyestuffs ...	Dyestuffs Control, 42, King Street West, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.	Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs), whether soluble or insoluble. Compounds, preparations and articles manufactured from any such dyestuffs, except any such compounds, preparations and articles as are not suitable for use in dyeing; and Organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs.
Silver Bullion and Foreign Silver Coin.	Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C.3.	Silver bullion and foreign silver coins.

Announcements—*Continued*

APPENDIX VI

DEFINITIONS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PLUMAGE AND DYESTUFFS

Firearms, lethal, including any lethal barrelled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and other weapons of whatever description designed or adapted for the discharge of any noxious liquid, gas or other thing; component parts of any such firearm or other weapon as aforesaid, and any accessory to any such firearm or other weapon designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by firing the weapon.

Ammunition, including grenades, bombs and other like missiles, and any ammunition containing or designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other thing, and component parts of any such ammunition.

Plumage, other than plumage of birds imported alive, and of birds ordinarily used in the United Kingdom as articles of diet.

Dyes and dyestuffs the following :—

(*a*) synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs) whether soluble or insoluble;

(*b*) compounds, preparations and articles manufactured from any such dyestuffs, except any such compounds, preparations and articles as are not suitable for use in dyeing; and

(*c*) organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs.

IMPORT DUTIES ORDER: SOUND TRACK NEGATIVES

The Treasury have issued the Import Duties (Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 837), which is consequential upon the removal from the Free List by a provision in the Finance Act, 1939, of sound track negatives complementary to negative cinematograph films and no change of practice in regard to the present charge of duty upon sound tracks is involved.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

WOOL CONTROL

Under the Defence Regulations, 1939, the Minister of Supply has made an Order entitled The Control of Woollen and Worsted Clippings and Other Residues (No. 1) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 829, price 1d.). This Order came into force on Saturday, 1 June 1940, and its effect is to requisition the clippings and residues of certain specified materials issued to makers-up carrying out contracts for the Ministry of Supply and the Secretary of State for Air. The materials concerned are khaki serge and greatcoat cloth, R.A.F. serge and greatcoat cloth, W.A.T.S. khaki serge, W.A.A.F. serge (R.A.F. shade), hospital blue serge, and serge white lining. Provision is also made for securing returns in regard to these clippings and residues. All enquiries should be addressed to the Wool Control, Bradford.

PAPER CONTROL

Under the Control of Paper (No. 14) Order, 1940,* importers of paper are prohibited from disposing of, or converting, such paper except under licence from the Minister of Supply, and in order to ascertain the stocks of imported paper so held in the United Kingdom the Minister has made the Control of Paper (No. 17) Order, 1940, under which every person holding paper imported or caused to be imported by himself is required to furnish the Paper Controller with a return in the prescribed form of his stock of paper held on 1 June 1940, and a similar weekly return of all subsequent importations.

Opportunity has been taken to make some minor amendments to the Nos. 13 and 15 Orders* dealing with the price chargeable for newsprint by merchants and the rationing of waste paper.

The Minister has issued a Direction No. 1 (S.R. & O., No. 851, price 1d.) under the No. 14 Order, under which any producer or importer of paper who is also a converter of paper may, notwithstanding the provisions of the Order, convert during the period 2 to 15 June 1940 (a) such quantity as he has to convert in that period for the purpose of fulfilling direct orders from Government Departments and (b) an additional quantity equal to one-half of the quantity of paper produced or imported by him which was converted by him in the period 5 May 1940 to 1 June 1940, other than such paper as was converted to the order of a Government Department.

The Minister has also issued a Direction No. 1 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 850, price 1d.) under the No. 16 Order,* authorising the production in the United Kingdom until 30 June 1940 of the following articles from paper in stock which has been specially cut and prepared:—

Paper serviettes and d'oyleys.
Paper handkerchiefs.
Paper tablecloths.
Paper festoons, decorations and confetti.

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30 May 1940, page 521.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS

The Board of Trade have made the following Orders, published as S.R. & O., 1940:—

No. 797 (price 1d., dated 21 May), amending the Fuel and Lighting Order, 1940 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8 February 1940, page 159), by substituting in Article 2 the line "Paragraph 9 of Article 3" for the line "Paragraphs (9) and (10) of Article 3."

No. 798 (price 1d.), the Wholesale Coal Prices (Inland) Order, 1940, dated 24 May.

No. 825 (price 1d.), the Coal (Records) Order, 1940, dated 27 May.

No. 826 (price 2d.), the Motor Fuel Rationing (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 28 May.

Petroleum (No. 2) Order, 1940, dated 28 May (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 841) 1d.

The Unmanufactured Tobacco (Returns) Order, 1940, dated 31 May 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 861), 1d.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30 May (page 522), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food, under the Defence Regulations, have been published:—

Order, dated 25 May 1940, amending the Potatoes (1939 Crop) (Control) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 799), 1d.

Order, dated 25 May 1940, amending the Milk Provisional Retail Prices (Scotland) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 800), 1d.

Order, dated 27 May 1940, amending the Directions dated 6 January 1940 under the Rationing Order, 1939 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 806), 1d.

Order, dated 29 May 1940, amending the Livestock (Sales) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 823), 1d.

General Licence, dated 29 May 1940, made by the Minister of Food under the Milled Wheaten Substances (Restriction) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 824), 1d.

Milk (Retail Delivery) Restriction Order, 1940, dated 30 May 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 847), 1d.

Glucose (Control) Order, 1940, dated 30 May 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 848), 1d.

Glucose (Provisional Prices) Order, 1940, dated 30 May 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 849), 1d.

ANGLO-SPANISH, ANGLO-ROUMANIAN, ANGLO-ITALIAN AND ANGLO-TURKISH CLEARING OFFICES

The Controller of the Clearing Offices announces that there is now available to traders and other persons who wish their payments to the Anglo-Spanish, Anglo-Roumanian and Anglo-Turkish Clearings to be transferred by telegraph a form of general indemnity in

Announcements—*Continued*

addition to the form (applicable to individual payments only) hitherto available.

An indemnity given on the general form will apply to all payments made by the giver for which a request for telegraphic transfer, together with the appropriate fee, accompanies payment made to the Bank of England for the account of the Clearing Office concerned. The form may be obtained from the Chief Cashier, Bank of England (Trade and Payments Section), to whom it should be returned when completed. The fees for telegraphic transfer are at present: Spain, 7s. 6d.; Turkey, 15s.; Roumania, 7s. 6d.

The previous facilities for telegraphic advice of receipts into the Italian Clearing, as distinct from telegraphic transfer, remain available. No indemnity is required, and the present fees are: Rome 10s., outside Rome 12s.

ANGLO-ITALIAN CLEARING AGREEMENT

The Controller of the Anglo-Italian Clearing Office announces that at the close of business on 31 May 1940 payments had been made to United Kingdom creditors in respect of lire deposits made on the following dates:—

Sterling Arrears Account " A " ...	15 May 1940.
Sterling Coal Sub-Account	20 March 1940.
Sterling Sub-Account " D " (Goods)	4 April 1940.

REGISTER OF DEBTS DUE FROM ENEMIES

With reference to the Announcement on this subject in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 30 May 1940 (page 519), the item " (l) Belgium " should be added to the list in paragraph 4 of the Notes for the Guidance of Persons Registering Debts or Other Moneys due from Enemies.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

NOTICE TO TRADERS AND OTHERS

1. The Board of Trade announce that they have made two Orders:—(1) the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 768, price 2d.), which contains certain additions to and deletions from the list of persons specified in the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1940 (see the " Board of Trade Journal " of 2 May 1940, page 447). The fourth amending Order of 1940, which revoked all previous Orders, comprised 943 persons, including banks, firms and their branches, carrying on business in various foreign non-enemy countries. The fifth Order makes 159 additions and four deletions, and came into force on 31 May; (2) the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 854, price 1d.), which contains 29 additions to the list of persons specified in the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1940, as varied by the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1940. This Order came into force on 4 June.

2. Traders, shipowners and others are accordingly warned that it is unlawful to transact business or to have other dealings with any person specified in the Order without permission from the Trading with the Enemy Branch (Treasury and Board of Trade), Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Offenders will be liable to heavy penalties.

3. Correspondence with enemies on business matters will be permitted in approved cases, but communications will not be passed by the censorship authorities except with the prior approval of the Trading with the Enemy Branch (see below), or in the case of communications regarding patents, designs, copyright, or trademarks, with the prior approval of the Patent Office.

Announcements—*Continued*

Persons who desire to communicate with an enemy on business matters should therefore forward the communication to the Trading with the Enemy Branch (address above), or to the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 (enclosed in a stamped, open envelope addressed to an intermediary (in a neutral country), under cover of a letter explaining the circumstances in which it is desired to send it.

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN SWEDEN

The Department of Overseas Trade announce that they have received the following information regarding exchange control in Sweden:—

In view of the present situation foreign currency may be obtained and kronor remittances to foreign countries may normally be allowed on application to the Riksbank or an approved bank in the following cases only:

(*a*) For payment for such goods as have already arrived in Sweden or are certain to arrive in the immediate future, or for the opening of commercial credits for such goods.

(*b*) For the payment of such costs as are absolutely necessary in connection with the importation of such goods.

(*c*) For the payment of interest and dividends on Swedish securities quoted on the Stock Exchange.

(*d*) For the carrying out of insurance and reinsurance contracts.

In all other cases the applications must be examined by the Foreign Exchange Office.

Foreign currency for travelling purposes may be obtained only for necessary journeys commencing immediately, and the maximum amount allowable for these purposes has been reduced from 3,000 to 1,000 kronor.

In connection with this announcement it should be borne in mind that, as announced in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 18 April (page 407), the Board of Trade made an Order on 12 April prohibiting the exportation, except under licence, of all goods from the United Kingdom to certain countries, including Sweden.

REGULATED PRICES OF BRANDED GOODS

The Board of Trade have made another Order (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 879) under Section 5 of the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, specifying permitted retail prices for a number of branded and price-maintained goods in respect of which applications have been made by the Central Price Regulation Committee at the instance of the manufacturers.

The goods with which it deals are the following:—

Three-quarter hose. Manufactured by Wolsey, Limited.

Knitting yarns. Marketed by L. Copley-Smith and Sons, Limited.

Women's silk hose. Manufactured by Wolsey, Limited.

Women's silk stockings. Manufactured by Aristoc, Limited.

Women's full fashioned stockings. Marketed by Kayser-Bondor, Limited.

Women's stockings. Manufactured by Ballito Hosiery Mills, Limited.

Women's stockings. Manufactured by Howard Ford and Company, Limited.

Foundation garments. Manufactured by Gossard, Limited.

Raincoats. Manufactured by Swallow Raincoats, Limited.

The effect of the Order is that any trader charging not more than the specified prices will be regarded as having complied with the provisions of the Prices of Goods Act, and no complaint against him will be entertained.

Announcements—*Continued*

CANADIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has provided copies of the following additional specifications issued by the Canadian Government Purchasing Standards Committee, National Research Council, Ottawa, and they are available on loan from the Department of Overseas Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1; the reference number 15711/40 should be quoted:—

No. 1—GP— 1.—Linseed oil, raw, unrefined.
No. 1—GP— 2.—Linseed oil, boiled.
No. 1—GP— 3.—Turpentine for paint, type 1.
No. 1—GP—40.—Priming paint for steel; zinc chromate, oil varnish type.
No. 1—GP—46.—Primer, zinc chromate, for light alloys, semi-paste with thinner.
No. 13—GP— 1.—Linen hose, forestry type.

Of the above specifications No. 1—GP—40 and No. 13—GP—1 are new issues, the others being amended issues of specifications issued in 1936 and 1939.

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

SHIPS' CABLES

For some time past there has been a need for a Standard Specification for cables for use on board ship, particularly since rubber and paper cables for land use are now dealt with in separate specifications. Those who have studied the recently-issued Third Edition of the I.E.E. Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Ships will have seen a reference to B.S. 883. At the time of the publication of the I.E.E. Regulations B.S. 883 was not actually available, but it has now been published under the title "British Standard Specification for Cables and Flexible Cords for the Electrical Equipment of Ships (including electric propulsion)." The specification consists of four sections and two appendices, covering:—

1. General.
2. Vulcanised rubber-insulated cables, flexible cables and flexible cords.
3. Impregnated paper-insulated and varnished cambric-insulated cables.
4. Tests.

Appendix A. Identification of cores.
Appendix B. Spark-testing of rubber-insulated cables.

Copies of this new British Standard may be had from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. post free).

REVISED TEST CODE FOR STEAM TURBINES

The British Standard Specification for Steam Turbines (B.S. 132) and the British Standard Test Code for Steam Turbines (B.S. 752) are based on, and for all practical purposes identical with, the corresponding international documents issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission. Since the publication of the Test Code in 1937 international agreement has been reached regarding a supplement to the Code, this taking the form of extensive notes on instruments and methods of measurement. These notes have now been incorporated as an Appendix to B.S. 752, thereby considerably increasing the usefulness of the Code. A further Appendix has also been included, this being reproduced from B.S. 108, Graphical Symbols, and shows the internationally agreed symbols for use on diagrams of the lay-out of steam turbine plant. The additional matter runs to 45 pages, thereby doubling the size of the document.

Copies of the revised British Standard may be had from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. post free).

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Announcements—*Continued*

DETERMINATION OF THE FLOW AND DROP POINTS OF FATS AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES

The British Standards Institution has recently issued a specification for the apparatus and method of use for the determination of the flow and drop points of fats and allied substances. The apparatus is of the Ubbelohde type. The standard thermometer specified is one from Series C of B.S. 593, with certain modifications, the glass cup is specified, also the metal fitting for the thermometer and certain auxiliary apparatus. The method of use is also stated, and it is pointed out that the precise method of filling the cup varies with different substances, so that when the use of the apparatus is prescribed for any substance the method of filling with that substance must be defined.

Copies of this Specification (No. 894-1940) may be had from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. each (2s. 3d. post free).

A.R.P. SIGNS

A B.S. Specification for A.R.P. Signs (BS/ARP/32) was issued in November 1939 and laid down the size of the signs and the standard wording to be used. The degree of illumination was referred to only in general terms, and a note drew attention to the fact that it was hoped eventually to issue an addendum giving details of suitable lighting fittings.

The revision of the specification which has just been published goes a good deal further than this. There are eleven drawings illustrating various types of fittings for the lighting of location signs and direction signs, and reference is made to luminescent signs. The clauses dealing with the brightness and with the control of light have been amplified and details of the method of testing signs for compliance with these clauses are included in an appendix. This is a particularly useful addition to the specification, and manufacturers wishing to obtain licences for the use of the B.S.I. certification mark now know exactly what test conditions have to be complied with.

A further addition to the specification is an appendix on alternative lighting for emergency use, as a provision against the event of mains failure.

Copies of the Specification BS/ARP/32 can be had from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 6d. each (post free 8d.).

(*A further Announcement will be found on page* 566)

Trade and Industry

UNITED KINGDOM

FORMATION OF EXPORT GROUPS

In continuation of the lists of Export Groups published in the "Board of Trade Journal" (see the issues of 2 May, page 449, 16 May, page 491 and 23 May, page 506) the formation of the following Groups is notified :—

Industry	Chairman	Secretary	Address
Aluminium Hollow-ware Export Group.	Mr. T. N. Veitch	Mr. A. H. Ratcliffe ...	British Aluminium Hollow-ware Manufacturers' Association, 95, New Street, Birmingham.
Architectural Craftsman's Export Group.	Mr. H. Wornum	Mr. E. A. Jackson... ...	607, Upper Richmond Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Bakers Sundries Export Group ...	Mr. J. Valentine Backes ...	(Not yet appointed) ...	Dundee House, 15, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.
Beer Export Group	Mr. J. J. Calder	Sir Edgar Sanders... ...	The Brewers Society, 5, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.
Brush Export Group	Mr. G. F. Merriam ...	Mr. T. Maison Till ...	c/o British Brush Manufacturers' Association, 67, Watling Street, London, E.C.4.
Chemical Traders' Export Group ...	Mr. V. Blagden	Mr. F. G. W. Paige ...	The British Chemicals and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Limited, Coronation House, 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.
China Clay Export Group	Mr. W. Prescott	Mr. W. R. Graham ...	The British China Clay Products Federation, Ltd., Barclays Bank Chambers, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Machinery Export Group.	Mr. F. H. Plaistowe ...	Mr. O. G. Sunderland ...	Dundee House, 15, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.
Dairy Equipment Export Group ...	Mr. E. A. Shepheard ...	Dr. Cronshaw	102–5, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Drawing Office Materials and Equipment Export Group.	Mr. H. E. McMeel... ...	Mr. S. Henderson	69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
Dried Salted Fish Curers' Export Group.	Mr. G. Cawood	Mr. J. L. Fraser	47, Naylor Street, Liverpool.
Elastic Textile Export Group ...	Mr. A. E. Wykes	Mr. H. Purt	3, Granby Street, Leicester.
Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. C. W. Sully	Mr. H. S. Hayden	25, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
Electro-Plating, Polishing and Finishing Equipment Export Group.	Major C. R. Dibben ...	(To be appointed)	5, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, 2.
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Valves Export Group.	Mr. E. Bruce Ball ...	Major E. L. Paske, O.B.E., A.C.A.	32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
Food Preparation Machinery (Miscellaneous) Export Group.	Mr. F. C. Gardner... ...	Mr. W. H. Hill	17, Stratford Place, London, W.1.
Foundry Equipment Export Group ...	Mr. G. E. France	Mr. K. W. Bridges ...	Foundry Trades Equipment and Supplies Association, Limited, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
Gin Distillers Export Group	Mr. J. M. Connell	Mr. J. King Stewart ...	86, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Iron, Steel and Metal Work Equipment Export Group.	Mr. W. Kilpatrick... ...	Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.	York Mansion, 94/98, Petty France, London, S.W.1.
Laundry Blue Export Group	Mr. A. L. Reckitt	Mr. Herbert Kay, C.B.E., F.C.I.S.	33, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
Lead Traps and Bends Export Group	Mr. C. A. Farmiloe ...	Mr. C. G. Cumpston ...	Du Bois Company, Limited, 15, Britannia Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.1.
Lock and Allied Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. C. W. Parkes	Mr. V. B. Beaumont ...	The Midland Lock and Latch Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce Metropolitan Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.
Marine Boilers Export Group ...	Mr. A. S. Macharg... ...	Messrs. McClelland, Ker and Company.	120, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Machine Knife and Allied Trades Export Group.	Mr. H. T. Wordsworth ...	Mr. Cyril Bray	Norris Deakin Building, King Street, Sheffield, 1.
*Meters and Measuring Apparatus Export Group.	Mr. W. G. Ardley	Mr. E. A. Nash	21, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.
Needles, Fish Hooks, Fishing Tackle and Allied Industries Export Group.	Mr. G. B. King	Mr. G. B. Pickering ...	16, Unicorn Hill, Redditch.
Perfumery and Toilet Preparation Export Group.	Mr. T. Lyddon Gardner ...	Mr. A. de V. Leigh, M.B.E., M.A. (J. W. Middlemiss, Assistant Secretary.)	69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
Pigment Colour Makers' Export Group	Mr. H. Ralph	Mr. A. F. Holden	166, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
†Plastics :—			
Moulding Powder Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. Kenneth Chance ...	Mr. Gilbert Beach	11–12, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Moulders' Export Group	Mr. H. Bridge	Mr. Gilbert Beach	11–12, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Reinforcement Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. A. L. Johnson... ...	Messrs. Wenham Brothers and Company.	High Holborn House, 49–51, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
Roadmaking Machinery and Contractors Plant Export Group.	Mr. E. Barford	Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn and Company.	River Plate House, 12 and 13, South Place, London, E.C.2.
Roll Makers Export Group	Mr. Owen Grazebrook ...	Messrs. Wenham Brothers and Company.	21, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, 2.
Scientific Instruments and Appliances Export Group.	Mr. M. W. Zambra ...	Mr. A. M. Brown, M.C. ...	60, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
Scythe, Sickle and Hook Export Group	Mr. Wm. Tyzack	Mr. Cyril Bray	Norris Deakin Building, King Street, Sheffield, 1.
Shoe Machinery and Accessories Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. T. Flemming Birch ...	(Not yet appointed) ...	Court Chambers, Friar Lane, Leicester.

* Apparatus for industry and public works, excluding electricity and domestic gas.

† A Liaison Committee has been appointed to co-ordinate the activities of these two Groups with Mr. Kenneth Chance as Chairman.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

FORMATION OF EXPORT GROUPS—*Continued*

Industry	Chairman	Secretary	Address
Silk Export Group	Mr. Wallace Ellison ...	Mr. Murray Shaw	Rayon and Silk Association (Inc.) 229/231, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
Stationers Sundries Export Group ...	Mr. R. S. Setton	Mr. H. Baker	National Union of Manufacturers, York Mansion, 94/98, Petty France, London, S.W.1.
Steam Engine Export Group	Mr. I. V. Robinson... ...	Mr. I. V. Robinson... ...	36, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
Surgical Dressing and Adhesive Strap Export Group.	Mr. F. M. Medhurst ...	Mr. H. Hubbock	5, Neptune Street, Hull.
Water Purification Plant Export Group	Mr. Wm. Paterson ...	Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.	94/98, Petty France, London, S.W.1.
Wedge Wire Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. T. H. Booth	Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.	Midland Bank Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2.
Wheelbarrow Manufacturers' Export Group.	Mr. W. van Helden ...	Mr. H. Eyles	Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham.
Winding Engine Export Group ...	Mr. I. V. Robinson, M.Inst.C.E.	(Not yet appointed) ...	36, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Note.—The Cooking Apparatus Group has been formed as a Sub-Group of the Ironfounders (Light Castings) Export Group.

The following changes are announced with regard to lists of Export Groups published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2, 16 and 23 May:—

Food Manufacturers' Export Group.—The address of this Group is 22, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Export Group should read Printing Machinery and Allied Industries Export Group.

Steel Hinge Makers' Export Group.—The address of this Group is c/o United Hinges, Limited, Smethwick.

Solid Woven Belting Export Group.—The initials of the Secretary of this Group, Mr. Skinner, are "C. M.," not "G. M."

Lace Furnishing and Madras Export Group.—The Chairman of this Group is Mr. Thomas Cameron, not Mr. T. N. Cameron.

Hacksaw Export Group.—Mr. Bertram Balfour, of A. Balfour and Company, Limited, Sheffield, will temporarily take over the duties of Chairman from Colonel F. A. Neill.

Weighing and Testing Machine Manufacturers' Export Group.—Miss J. T. Mountford, B.A., has been appointed Secretary of this Group.

National General Merchants' Export Group.—The initials of the Chairman of the Glasgow Merchants' Group, Mr. Bunell, are "U. F.," not "V. F."; the initials of the Secretary of the Manchester Merchants' Group, Mr. Ellis, are "H. C. N.," not "H. G. N."

Photographic Industries Export Group should read Photographic Industry Export Group.

Insulated Conductors Export Group.—The address of this Group is High Holborn House (4th floor), 49-51, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Brassfoundry Export Group.—Major C. R. Dibben has been elected Chairman, Mr. F. Madeley Vice-Chairman, and Mr. F. J. Collis Secretary of this Group.

Textile Machinery and Accessories Export Group.—The address of this Group is now 509, Royal Exchange Buildings, Manchester.

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1 June 1940, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period	Average Price per Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 1 June 1940 ...	7 1	15 9	11 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated.

RAINFALL

Calcutta, 2 June.—Rainfall has been widespread with thundershowers in Central India.

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Madras, 25 May.—Very heavy rain has fallen in the Deccan and Carnatic. The sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding. Crops are in fair condition.

Central Provinces, 25 May.—The sky has been cloudy and light showers have fallen. Field operations are progressing.

Bihar, 27 May.—Rainfall has been light to moderate. The sugarcane crop is in good condition.

Orissa, 27 May.—General rain has fallen, being heavy in Puri. The sowing of jute continues, and sugarcane is thriving.

Punjab, 27 May.—The weather has been dry, except in Ambala and Simla. The condition of crops is unchanged. Extra spring crops have been damaged by a windstorm in Gujranwala.

Bombay, 29 May.—Apart from local showers in the south, no rain has fallen. Khariff tillage is progressing.

Sind, 1 June.—There have been dust storms and light showers. Wheat, cotton and paddy are progressing.

Bengal, 29 May.—Rainfall has been light to moderate and heavy in places. Crops are in fair condition. The sowing of autumn crops is being completed.

Assam, 3 June.—The weather has been seasonable and prospects for crops are fair.

Bombay, 4 June.—The monsoon has broken.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

BRITISH MALAYA

TIN AND RUBBER SHIPMENTS

An official cable states that ocean shipments of tin in May totalled 11,864 tons.

According to official advices ocean shipments of rubber from Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Port Swettenham during April were as follows:—Rubber, 72,120 tons; latex, concentrated latex, revertex and other forms of latex, 2,562 tons; making a total of 74,682 tons.—*Malayan Information Agency in London.*

CANADA

EXPORT TRADE IN MARCH

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded preliminary figures concerning domestic exports, excluding gold, in March last, which show, as compared with March 1939, an increase of nearly 13 million dollars, i.e. from 69,270,000 dols. to 82,719,000 dols. This advance is entirely accounted for by sales to Empire countries, which took goods to the value of 49,851,000 dols., as compared with 35,661,000 dols. in March 1939. Exports to foreign countries declined by nearly 1 million dols., from 33,609,000 dols. to 32,868,000 dols.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

Canada's increased sales to the United Kingdom of more than 14 million dols. completely offset declines in the value of exports to British East Africa, Bermuda, the British West Indies, Malta, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand. Larger sales were made to British South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, British West Africa, India, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Fiji, Palestine and Eire.

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Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Exports to the United States were higher by about 1 million dols., and to France they were more than doubled at 1,180,000 dols. Increased sales were also made to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Egypt, Portugal and Portuguese Africa, the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, Italy, Norway and Switzerland. There were substantial declines to Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, China, Japan, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. The loss of exports to Germany also accounted for nearly 1 million dols.

Commodities Exported

The United Kingdom's increased purchases were accounted for mainly by wheat, 7,388,000 dols., as against 3,125,000 dols. in March 1939; flour, 1,944,000 dols. (608,000 dols.); cheese, 980,000 dols. (62,000 dols.); leather, unmanufactured, 875,000 dols. (430,000 dols.); meats, 5,509,000 dols. (3,141,000 dols.); paper, 1,160,000 dols. (941,000 dols.); planks and boards, 1,955,000 dols. (1,420,000 dols.); farm implements, 377,000 dols. (140,000 dols.); pigs and ingots, 720,000 dols. (189,000 dols.); asbestos, 206,000 dols. (16,000 dols.); and miscellaneous commodities, 930,000 dols. (389,000 dols.). The farm implements consisted of substantial quantities of harvesters and binders, mowing and reaping machines, cultivators, drills and sowers, disc harrows and parts and ploughs and parts.

Sales to the United States increased in respect of grains, cattle, wood pulp and stone and its products, and declined in respect of fruits, raw hides, meats and shingles.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE IN FEBRUARY

According to the "Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada" issued by Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, the trade of the Dominion during February last shows imports at 71,041,553 dollars and exports at 71,078,946 dols. The comparative totals for February 1939 were 40,380,234 dols. and 57,571,572 dols., respectively. The trade during the month under review was chiefly distributed as under:—

Country	Imports	Exports
	Dols.	Dols.
British Empire ... total	16,428,958	37,685,972
United Kingdom	9,527,262	29,687,857
British India	1,813,192	383,234
Straits Settlements ...	1,922,763	401,446
Australia	948,599	3,261,214
New Zealand	229,342	285,959
British South Africa ...	399,097	1,487,160
British West Indies ...	167,201	846,775
British Guiana	336,500	84,580
Newfoundland	38,982	416,189
Foreign ... ... total	54,612,595	33,392,974
France	519,071	2,284,079
Japan	277,433	1,445,448
United States	50,029,107	24,899,468
Belgium	380,992	278,457
Netherlands	101,633	705,190
Norway	21,064	883,063
Sweden	443,019	140,908

Commercial Treaties and Arrangements

EIRE—EGYPT

EXTENSION OF PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27 April 1939 (page 631), the Board of Trade are informed that the Provisional Commercial Agreement between Eire and Egypt concluded by an Exchange of Notes of 25-28 July 1930, providing for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment for goods, which was due to expire on 16 February last, has been extended until 16 February 1941 by an Exchange of Notes dated 22 April and 9 May 1940, unless previously replaced by a treaty regulating definitely the commercial relations between Eire and Egypt.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

MARKING OF CERTAIN PORCELAIN INSULATORS

With reference to the Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16 November 1939 (page 690) and subsequent Notices, New South Wales Customs Circular No. 40/129 of 8 May provides that porcelain insulators imported for replacement purposes in imported electrical apparatus or appliances must be marked upon importation into Australia with the name of the country of origin.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney has informed the Board of Trade that Proclamations have been issued which prohibit the export from Australia, except with the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs, of waste, used and second-hand paper; coal, fuel oil and ship's stores; jute and hessian goods; metal working machines; petroleum products; tetra-ethyl lead and a number of articles required in connection with defence.

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: EXEMPTION OF FRENCH GOODS

(1) The High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government that goods of French origin which comply with the conditions prescribed in paragraph (2) below will in future be accorded the same treatment in regard to exemption from the provisions of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations as applies, or which may hereafter be applied, to like goods the produce or manufacture of countries of the sterling group.

(2) In order to qualify for exemption from the Import Licensing Regulations, goods of French origin must, on importation into Australia, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent authority in France certifying either:—

(*a*) that the goods are wholly the produce or manufacture of France;

or

(*b*) (i) in the case of goods admissible under protective Items of the Australian Tariff, that the goods contain at least 75 per cent. of French labour and/or material,

(ii) in the case of goods admissible under Items other than protective Items of the Australian Customs Tariff, that the goods contain at least 50 per cent. of French labour and/or material.

(3) Goods of French origin which do not comply with the conditions set out in paragraph (2) above will continue to be subject to the provisions of the Import Licensing Regulations. Importations into Australia of such goods will be subject to grant of licence in the same manner as goods imported from countries of the non-sterling group.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

BRITISH INDIA

DRUGS ACT, 1940

The "Gazette of India" of 13 April contains the "Drugs Act, 1940," which regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in British India.

A copy of the Act may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade (Tariff Section), 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Gazette of India (Extraordinary)" of 20 May 1940 contains Notifications Nos. 1 and 3—I.T.C./40, issued in the Department of Commerce on the same date which are reproduced below:—

No. 1—I.T.C./40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea, land or air from any place outside India of any goods of the description specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely:—

(i) any goods imported by the Central Government for defence purposes;

(ii) any goods imported for transhipment to, or in bond for re-export to, any country outside India;

(iii) any goods imported as passenger's baggage or by post for bona fide private use and not for sale;

(iv) any goods arriving in India on or before 27 May 1940;

(v) any goods dispatched on through consignment to India not later than 27 May 1940, in pursuance of a firm contract entered into before 15 May 1940 and registered not later than 19 June 1940 with the Import Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(vi) any goods covered by an open general licence issued by the Central Government;

(vii) any goods covered by a special licence issued by the Import Trade Controller:—

(a) in the case of goods which are the subject of a firm contract entered into before 15 May 1940 on application made within one month of the said date, and

(b) in the case of other goods, on application made before dispatch on through consignment to India:

Provided that nothing in these exceptions shall prejudice the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

SCHEDULE

(N.B.—Each entry in column 2 has the same meaning as in the Import Tariff item specified against it in column 3, being the item which applies, wholly or in part, to the entry in column 2.)

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.
1	Ivory, unmanufactured	5 (2)
2	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	8
3	Sugar, excluding confectionery	17
4	Confectionery	17 (2)
5	Sugar-candy	17 (3)
6	Jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled	20
7	Fruits, canned or bottled	20 (2)
8	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	22 (2)
9	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	24
10	Cigars	24 (1)
11	Cigarettes	24 (2)
12	Marble and stone not otherwise specified ...	25 (7)
13	Proprietary and patent medicines	28
14	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified ...	28 (14)
15	Cinematograph films, exposed	29 (1)
16	Lead pencils	30 (7)
17	Soap, not otherwise specified	32
18	Soap, toilet	32 (1)
19	Soap, household and laundry	32 (2)
20	Skins (other than fur skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather	36 (2)
21	Fur skins, dressed	38

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Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.
22	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes ...	39 (1)
23	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings	40 (2)
24	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo	42
25	Stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet forms	45
26	Cotton, raw	46 (3)
27	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk	48
28	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. silk	48 (4)
29	Mats and mattings, not otherwise specified ...	50 (7)
30	Lace and embroidery	52
31	Apparel, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified	52
32	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified	55
33	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades... ...	56
34	Umbrellas	56 (1)
35	Articles made of stone or marble	58
36	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles	59
37	Earthenware, all sorts not otherwise specified	59 (2)
38	China and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified	59 (2)
39	Earthenware pipes and sanitaryware ...	59 (3)
40	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59 (4)
41	Domestic earthenware, china and porcelain...	59 (5)
42	Sheet and plate glass	60
43	Glass tableware	60
44	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls ...	60 (3)
45	Pearls, unset	61
46	Precious stones, unset and imported cut ...	61 (1)

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

BRITISH INDIA—*Continued*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Import Tariff Item No.
47	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (4)
48	Gold plate, and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (6)
49	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver ...	61 (8)
50	Cutlery plated with gold or silver	61 (9)
51	Jewellery and jewels	61 (10)
52	Enamelled ironware	63 (29)
53	Domestic hardware and stoves	71
54	Metal furniture and cabinetware	71 (3)
55	Wireless reception instruments and apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed ...	73 (4)
56	Motor vans and motor lorries imported complete	75
57	Motor cars, including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof ...	75 (1)
58	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically-propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	75 (3)
59	Cycles (other than motor cycles), imported entire or in sections, and parts and accessories thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes	75 (5)
60	Clocks and watches and parts thereof ...	78
61	Talking machines and parts thereof, and records for talking machines	79
62	The following articles, except as specified in Import Tariff item No. 80 (3), namely :—	
	(i) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof	80 (1)
	(ii) (*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified...	80 (2)
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	
	(*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	
	(*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	
	(*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	
	(*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	
	(*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	
63	Cartridge cases, filled and empty	81
64	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified	82 (1)
65	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols	84
66	Buttons, metal	85
67	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches	85 (1)
68	Buttons, other than metal	87

No. 3—I.T.C./40.—The following Open General Licences issued by the Central Government under the Commerce Department Notification No. 1—I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, are published for general information:—

Import Trade Control

Open General Licence No. I

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 1—I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from any country any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said Notification if covered by a certificate from the Import Trade Controller that he is satisfied that an equal amount of similar goods, having been previously imported under special licence from him, has been subsequently re-exported by such person to a destination outside India.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Import Trade Control

Open General Licence No. II

1. In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 1—I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from any place in the British Empire including Mandated Territories, except Hong Kong, until further notice, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into such place from a place outside the British Empire) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule:—

No. 6 (jams, etc.); No. 13 (proprietary and patent medicines); No. 22 (rubber goods); No. 25 (stationery); and Nos. 56, 57 and 58 (motor vehicles).

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

Import Trade Control

Open General Licence No. III

1. In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 1—I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import from France or any place in the French Colonial Empire (including the French Possessions in India) until further notice, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to that notification and enumerated in the following List (not being goods previously imported into such place from a place outside France or the French Empire):—

No. in Schedule	Name of Article
14	Toilet requisites.
17, 18 and 19	Soap.
30	Lace and embroidery.
31	Apparel, etc.
32	Hats, caps, etc.
40	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.
62 and 63	Firearms and parts of firearms.

2. The Central Government further gives general permission to all persons to import from the French Possessions in India any of the goods specified in the said Schedule but not included in the above List, if they may have been manufactured or produced in the said Possessions.

3. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

Import Trade Control

Open General Licence No. IV

1. In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 1—I.T.C./40, dated 20 May 1940, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons (1) to import from the Portuguese Possessions in India any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said Notification, provided such goods have been manufactured or produced in those territories; and (2) to import by land from any other country contiguous to the land frontiers of India any such goods, provided they have not previously been imported into such country wholly or partly by sea, from any country outside India.

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

BURMA

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

Notification No. 62 issued in the Department of Commerce and Industry on 24 April 1940 provides that in item 7 of Part E to the schedule of Notification 2 (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 February 1940 (pages 230-231)), after sub-head iii, the sub-head "(iv) Bismuth" shall be added and the existing sub-heads (iv) to (xiii) shall be renumbered accordingly.

CANADA

MARKING OF IMPORTED GOODS

With reference to the Notices under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 September 1939 (pages 406/7) and 14 December 1939 (page 798), the Board

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

CANADA—*Continued*

of Trade have received a copy of Memorandum (Series D, No. 1 (Revised 1939), Supplement No. 9), dated 26 April 1940, issued by the Dominion Department of National Revenue, which contains the following amended regulations relating to hand tools; bits and drills; hinges, hasps, door bolts and butt hinges of steel, brass or bronze, required to be marked with an indication of the country of origin on importation into Canada, as from 1 July 1940.

REGULATIONS

(*a*) Hand tools, including files 2½ inches and longer, except broach files: The indication of the country of origin must be effected by being etched, die-stamped or otherwise impressed upon the surface of each article in a conspicuous position.

(*b*) Files, less than 2½ inches in length, and broach files of all sizes: The indication of the country of origin may be effected on the first or immediate container in which imported.

(*c*) Bits and drills ⅛ inch and over in diameter: The indication of the country of origin must be effected by being etched, die-stamped or otherwise impressed upon the surface of each article in a conspicuous position.

(*d*) Bits and drills less than ⅛ inch in diameter: The indication of the country of origin may be effected on the first or immediate container in which imported.

(*e*) Hinges, hasps and door bolts: The indication of the country of origin must be effected by being etched, die-stamped or otherwise impressed on each article.

CEYLON

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Trade have received copies of four notifications published in the "Ceylon Government Gazette" on 22 and 30 April 1940, which provide for the following further amendments to the lists of restricted goods published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 December 1939 (pages 798-800).

Goods the Importation of which is Prohibited

Item 8 is omitted.

Goods the Importation of which from Canada or any Territory or place not forming part of the British Empire is prohibited

Items 17, 78, 79, 82, 90, 123, 127, 129, 150, 172, 173 and 178 are omitted.

Items 19, 34, 55, 98, 110 and 162 now read as follows:—

19. Curry stuffs other than dried chillies, coriander seed, cummin seed, garlic and tamarind.
34. Spirits other than brandy, liqueur in bottle, rum, rectified spirits of wine and spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs.
55. Waxes of all kinds other than sealing wax, entwax and wax and tallow for candles.
98. Brass and alloys of copper and manufactures thereof falling within the Customs Classification Class III, Group D (other than nails and screws and manufactures falling within the Customs Classification "not elsewhere specified").
110. Implements and tools and parts thereof (other than machine tools and harrows)—agricultural.
162. Rail vehicles.

The following new item is inserted:—

178A. Toys made wholly or mainly of metal.

Goods the Importation of which from Canada or any Territory or place not forming part of the British Empire is Prohibited except under Licence

The following new items are inserted:—

4B. Curry stuffs: coriander seed and cummin seed.
4C. Confectionery.
10A. Sugar, unrefined, other than jaggery.
23A. Plates and sheets, coated, galvanised, corrugated, not fabricated.
23B. Tubes and pipes—wrought iron and steel ⅛ inch to 6 inch diameter—not fabricated.
25A. Hollowware (household, kitchen, etc., utensils—enamelled or tinned).
25B. Manufactures of brass and alloys of copper falling within the Customs Classification "manufactures not elsewhere specified" in Class III, Group D.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

47B. Petroleum (refined); lubricating oil.

Item 26 now reads as follows:—

26. Implements and tools and parts thereof (other than agricultural implements and tools and machine tools).

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of 1 May 1940 contains a copy of an Order which provides for the deletion of empty gunny bags and gunny cloth of any description from the list of goods contained in the Defence (Prohibition of Exports) Regulations. (See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 March and 25 April 1940.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

IMPORT DUTY ON KEROSENE

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 30 March 1940 contains Notification No. 1867, which provides for the following modification to the Federated Malay States Customs Tariff:—

Goods	Rate of Duty
III.—Petroleum:— (a) Kerosene *and kerosene substitutes* [with a flashing point higher than 73°F., but below 200°F.] per gallon	5 cents

"Kerosene" or "Kerosene substitute" means petroleum with a flashing point above 73° F., which is fit for use as an illuminant, and includes any hydrocarbon obtained from coal, shale or other bituminous substances, which is suitable for use as an illuminant.

The wording in *italics* represents an addition to the Tariff.

The wording in square brackets [ ] represents a deletion from the Tariff.

EXPORT OF RICE

Notification 2179B, published in the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 24 April 1940, lifts the prohibition on the export of rice from the Federated Malay States (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 September 1939).

JOHORE

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

The "Johore Government Gazette" of 1 May 1940 contains Notifications Nos. 564 and 565, the provisions of which are substantially similar to those of the Federated Malay States Notifications Nos. 6565 and 6566 as amended by Notification No. 7A of 1940 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 February 1940).

Notifications Nos. 1489 and 1490 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25 April 1940) are repealed.

Notification No. 511 published in the "Johore Government Gazette" of 17 April 1940 prohibits the importation into Johore, except under permit, of sulphuric acid, except from the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca or from the Federated Malay States or from any of the Unfederated Malay States.

KEDAH

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND INTEREST

The "Kedah Government Gazette" of 3 February 1940 contains Notification No. 1151 which prohibits the importation into Kedah of all goods whatsoever from any European country except the United Kingdom, Eire and France unless the importer of such goods produces and surrenders to the proper officer of Customs at the port or place of import a certificate of origin and interest in relation to such goods.

The form of the certificate is substantially similar to that published for Cyprus in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8 February 1940.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Notifications Nos. 5 and 6, published in the "Kedah Government Gazette" of 17 February 1940 provide for certain amendments to the lists of goods, the import of

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

KEDAH—*Continued*

which into Kedah is prohibited or restricted (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25 April 1940 (page 435)).

The amendments are similar to those published for the Federated Malay States in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28 March 1940.

Notification No. 7, published in the same issue of the "Gazette," prohibits absolutely the importation of sulphuric acid into Kedah from any place other than the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States or any of the Unfederated Malay States.

MALTA

IMPORT AND EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Malta Government Gazette" of 15 May 1940 contains Notices 202 and 203 dated 15 May.

Notice No. 202 reproduces the Exportation (Control of) Order, 1940, which prohibits the exportation of all goods from Malta except under licence.

Notice No. 203 reproduces the Importation (Control of) Order, 1940, which prohibits the importation of all goods into Malta with the following exceptions:—

The importation from the United Kingdom of the goods specified in the First Schedule to the Order is permitted under licence.

The importation from the United Kingdom of goods not specified in the First Schedule, being goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and which are consigned from a port in the United Kingdom is permitted.

The importation from any other country of any goods, other than the goods specified in the Second Schedule to the Order is permitted, under licence.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Goods the importation of which from the United Kingdom is subject to an import licence:—

Butter.	Meat (all kinds).
Butter substitutes, including margarine.	Milk (all kinds).
Cheese.	Oils, edible.
Fish.	Rice.
Fruit.	Sugar.
Flour.	Tea.
Lard and substitutes.	Seed potatoes.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Goods the importation of which is prohibited:—

Musical instruments, including radios and gramophones, amplifiers and loudspeakers.
Cash registers.
Electric dry shavers.
Hair waving machines.
Vacuum cleaners.
Furniture and cabinetware (not including common chairs).
Beadings and mouldings (not including common mouldings for picture frames).
Domestic woodware.
Firearms, except sporting guns.
Ammunition for firearms, other than sporting guns.
Beads and bead trimmings and articles manufactured mainly of beads.
Goods made wholly or partially of ivory, amber, jet, natural shells, coral, mother of pearl, jade, onyx, lapis lazuli and other similar stones.
Smokers' ash receptacles, cigar and cigarette cases, and boxes and articles of which such cases or boxes form part.
Pincushions in ornamental containers.
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares (including wares of platinum and articles of base metals whether plated or not), including jewellery and precious stones and imitations thereof.
Picture prints, engravings and photographs.
Toys, games and playing cards.
Fancy goods and curios.
Clocks and watches.
Pendants, candelabra, electroliers and ceiling roses.
Motor vehicles.

All previous restrictions on goods imported into or exported from Malta are now repealed (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26 October and 7 December 1939).

PALESTINE

IMPORTATION OF GAS MASKS

Supplement No. 2 to the "Palestine Gazette" of 9 May 1940 contains a copy of Order No. 57 of 1940 dated 29 April

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

which prohibits the importation into Palestine, whether by land or water or air, of gas masks, except:—

(*a*) such gas masks as bear the United Kingdom Home Office Certification mark; and

(*b*) such other gas masks the importation of which shall have been approved by the Government Chemist; Provided that such approval shall not be given unless such gas masks are accompanied by—

(i) a written declaration from the manufacturer stating his name and the country of origin of such gas masks;

(ii) a written declaration that such gas masks are designed to give protection against war gases (including lachrymators), nose irritants, lung irritants and blister gases; and

(iii) a certificate of efficiency certifying such gas masks to be efficient and reliable; and

(*c*) such gas masks (not exceeding one in number for each individual) as accompany persons entering Palestine for the exclusive use of such persons and not for sale.

This prohibition supersedes that published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13 January 1938.

SARAWAK

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Trade have received copies of Notifications Nos. 393, 394 and 606 published in the "Sarawak Government Gazette" on 16 March and 1 May 1940 which provide for certain amendments to Notifications Nos. 98 and 99 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 March 1940). The amendments have the same effect as those published for the Straits Settlements on 18 April 1940 (page 412), but the item numbers given in the Straits Settlements Notice do not apply to Sarawak.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Notification No. 607 published in the "Sarawak Government Gazette" of 1 May 1940 provides for the addition of the following item to the list of goods contained in Notification No. 100 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 March 1940).

65. Illipe-nuts.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

REBATE OR REFUND OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN GOODS

With reference to the Notice under the above heading in the Board of Trade Journal" of 29 June 1939 (pages 938-9), the Board of Trade have received a copy of Government Notice No. 238 of 17 May 1940, published in the "Government Gazette" of the same date, which provides for the amendment of Government Notice 227 of 2 June 1939 as follows:—

Confectionery Manufacturing Industry:

Delete the words "cardboard boxes for the packing of confectionery."

Biscuit Manufacturing Industry:

Delete the words "cardboard boxes for packing."

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry:

Delete the words "cardboard boxes used for the packing of boots and shoes."

Tea and Coffee Industry:

Delete the words "and cardboard cases used in the packing of tea and coffee within the Colony."

Cigarette Manufacturing Industry:

Delete the heading and the words "cardboard boxes and containers for the packing of cigarettes."

Soap, Perfumery and Toilet Preparations Manufacturing Industry:

Delete the words "cardboard boxes for packing."

Match-making Industry:

Delete the words "cardboard containers."

Materials for General Industrial Purposes:

Add after the word "Transfers," "cardboard boxes and containers for the packing of goods."

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

The "Straits Settlements Government Gazette" of 1 May 1940 contains two Orders which replace Notifications Nos. 3630 and 3631 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 December 1939).

The Restricted Imports Order, 1940, prohibits the importation of certain goods into the Straits Settlements except under permit. The list of restricted goods is the same as that contained in Notification No. 3630, as subsequently amended, except for the following modifications.

Item 18 is omitted.

Item 33 now reads as follows:—

33. Steel bars, rods, round and square 3-2-11

The following new items are inserted:—

32A. Floor tiles and mosaics 3-1-38
33A. Steel flats, angles, tees and similar small shapes and sections 3-2-13

The Prohibited Imports Order, 1940, prohibits the importation into the Straits Settlements of certain goods. The list of prohibited goods is the same as that published in Notification No. 3631, as subsequently amended, except for the following modifications.

Items 93 and 177 now read as follows:—

93. Other manufactures of iron and steel unenumerated (except the reinforcing material known as B.R.C. fabric and empty drums and containers of iron and steel when imported for use as containers for Malayan products or for use as containers for petroleum and lubricating oils and also welding rods and welding electrodes) 3-2-150
177. Steam rollers 3-16-42

The following new item is inserted:—

176A. Tractors 3-16-41

In both Orders "importation" means the bringing, or causing to be brought, into the Colony by land, sea or air of goods from (*a*) any country, territory or place (other than Egypt, Iraq or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) which is not part of the British Empire; (*b*) the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong; and (*c*) any part of the British Empire, Egypt, Iraq or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan if such goods originated from the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Hong Kong or any country, territory or place (other than Egypt, Iraq or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), which is not part of the British Empire. Provided that the bringing, or causing to be brought, into the Colony of goods for carriage through the Colony on a through bill of lading shall be deemed not to be an importation of those goods.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Straits Settlements Government Gazette" of 1 May 1940 contains the *Restricted Exports Order, 1940,* of the same date, which prohibits the exportation of certain restricted goods from the Straits Settlements except under permit. The list of restricted goods is reproduced below.

"Exportation" means, in relation to restricted goods, the taking or sending of such goods (including goods which have been brought into the Colony for transhipment) out of the Colony by land, sea or air to any place which is outside the Colony and the Malay States: provided that the carrying through the Colony of any such goods on a through bill of lading shall be deemed not to be an exportation thereof.

The Defence Regulations (Restricted Exports) Order, 1939 (Notification No. 3122) (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16 November 1939) and all amendments thereof are cancelled.

RESTRICTED EXPORTS

CLASS I

Group 1

Sago flour	1-1-9040
Sago pearl	1-1-9041
Tapioca flake	1-1-9050
Tapioca flour	1-1-9051
Tapioca pearl	1-1-9052

Group 2

Oil cakes—copra cake	1-2-4
Other oil cakes	1-2-7

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Group 5

Pineapples canned	1-5-9080
Spices:—	
Arecanuts	1-5-9150
Nutmegs	1-5-159
Pepper, black	1-5-9160
Pepper, long	1-5-9161
Pepper, white	1-5-9162

CLASS II

Group 2

Sulphur (crude)	2-2-20
Other products not elsewhere specified	2-2-99

Group 3

Iron ore	2-3-1
Iron scrap	2-3-2
Scraps of tinplates	2-3-3

Group 4

Manganese ore	2-4-1
Tin ore and concentrates	2-4-9002
Bauxite	2-4-5
Amang ore	2-4-9
Tungsten ore:	
Scheelite	2-4-10
Wolfram	2-4-11
Scrap and old metal	2-4-12
Other sorts of ore	2-4-99

Group 5

Fuels:—	
Charcoal (whole burnt)	2-5-9010
Charcoal (half burnt)	2-5-9011
Firewood	2-5-9012
Timbers:—	
Round-wood (poles, stakes, posts, props, etc.)	2-5-9030
Saw-logs	2-5-9031
Sawn timber, large dimensions (excluding teak)	2-5-9040
Sawn timber, small dimensions (excluding teak)	2-5-9041
Sleepers	2-5-9050
Teak	2-5-9060
Timber, other sorts	2-5-9070

Group 6

Raw cotton—cotton	2-6-1

Group 7

Other textile materials:—	
Coir fibre	2-7-1
Hemp	2-7-2
Other sorts	2-7-3

Group 8

Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom:—	
Copra	2-8-9010
Groundnuts (pea and monkey nuts)	2-8-11
Illipi nuts and siak beans	2-8-12
Palm kernels	2-8-9013
Other sorts	2-8-14
Gums and resins:—	
Benjamin	2-8-20
Camphor (crude)	2-8-21
Copal	2-8-22
Damar	2-8-9023
Dragons' blood	2-8-24
Sticklac	2-8-25
Other sorts of gums and resins	2-8-26
Coconut oil	2-8-9032
Kachang or groundnut oil	2-8-34
Palm oil	2-8-9050
Animal tallow (unrefined)	2-8-56
Whale oil	2-8-59
Other sorts of oils, fats and greases	2-8-70
Waxes (other than sealing wax and paraffin wax)	2-8-80

Group 9

Hides and skins, undressed:—	
Buffalo hides	2-9-1
Cow hides	2-9-2
Deer skins	2-9-3
Goat skins	2-9-4
Hide cuttings and skin waste	2-9-5
Reptile skins:—	
Crocodile skins	2-9-10
Lizard skins	2-9-11
Snake skins	2-9-12
Other reptile skins	2-9-13
Other skins	2-9-20

Group 10

Rubber and gutta percha:—	
Gutta percha	2-10-9001
Guttas, other sorts	2-10-2
Jelutong	2-10-3

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Continued*

Rubber :—
- Rubber, dry (smoked sheet and crepe) ... 2-10-9010
- Rubber, wet (sheet, scrap, lump and bark) ... 2-10-9011
- Sole crepe rubber ... 2-10-9012
- Rubber latex (concentrated latex, revertex, etc.) 2-10-9013
- Other sorts of rubber ... 2-10-20

GROUP 11

Canes and sticks ... 2-11-7
Fibres and grass for brushmaking ... 2-11-13
Kapok ... 2-11-28
Rattans ... 2-11-9034
Phosphates of lime ... 2-11-38
Tanning substances :—
- Bark, mangrove ... 2-11-60
- Cutch ... 2-11-61
- Gambier, block ... 2-11-63
- Gambier, round ... 2-11-64
- Safflower ... 2-11-65

Other tanning substances not elsewhere specified ... 2-11-66
Tuba roots (derris) ... 2-11-85

CLASS III

GROUP 1

Asbestos manufactures ... 3-1-1
Glass bottles ... 3-1-21
Other descriptions of non-metalliferous mining and quarry products wholly or mainly manufactured ... 3-1-42

GROUP 2

Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections—steel ... 3-2-11
Bolts and nuts ... 3-2-18
Expanded metal ... 3-2-30
Pig iron ... 3-2-45
Plates and sheets—steel ... 3-2-49
Railway materials—steel rails ... 3-2-52
Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars and similar large shapes and sections ... 3-2-72
Tubes, pipes and fittings—wrought iron and steel ... 3-2-81
Other manufactures of iron and steel unenumerated ... 3-2-150

GROUP 3

Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof :—
- Aluminiumware ... 3-3-1
- Brass and brassware ... 3-3-3
- Copper plates, sheets and strips, bars, slabs, ingots and cakes ... 3-3-6
- Copperware ... 3-3-9
- Copper wire (including uninsulated electric wire) 3-3-12

Lead :—
- Pig ... 3-3-15
- Pipes ... 3-3-16

Leadware ... 3-3-18
Mercury ... 3-3-20
Platinumware ... 3-3-23
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars and slabs) ... 3-3-9026
Zinc sheeting ... 3-3-35
Zincware ... 3-3-38
Other manufactured metals of sorts ... 3-3-99

GROUP 6

Electrical machinery—motors ... 3-6-9012
Prime movers not electrical—steam engines ... 3-6-9030
Internal combustion engines :—
- (*a*) Marine :
  - Gas ... 3-6-9040
  - Petrol, kerosene or other spirits ... 3-6-9041
  - Liquid fuel, crude oi or solar oil ... 3-6-9042
- (*b*) Other sorts :
  - Gas ... 3-6-9050
  - Petrol, kerosene or other spirits ... 3-6-9051
  - Liquid fuel, crude oil or solar oil ... 3-6-9052

GROUP 7

Cotton manufactures not elsewhere specified (except apparel) ... 3-7-60

GROUP 8

Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures :—
- Flannel and delaines ... 3-8-3
- Woollen cloth ... 3-8-5
- Worsted ... 3-8-6

GROUP 9

Silk—yarn ... 3-9-6
Other manufactures of silk or silk mixed known as "silks" ... 3-9-7
All other manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials (except apparel) ... 3-9-20

GROUP 10

Carpets and rugs (jute) ... 3-10-10
Jute piece-goods ... 3-10-45

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Linen manufactures including linens :—
- Piece-goods :
  - Plain ... 3-10-60
  - Check, printed or dyed ... 3-10-61

Other linen manufactures not elsewhere specified (except apparel) ... 3-10-62
Textile manufactures not elsewhere specified ... 3-10-80

GROUP 12

Sulphuric acid ... 3-12-3
Other acid ... 3-12-4
Carbide ... 3-12-16
Soda and sodium compounds ... 3-12-26
Chemical manufactures and products not elsewhere specified ... 3-12-35
Dyes and dyestuffs :—
- Aniline dyes ... 3-12-60
- Indigo natural ... 3-12-61
- Indigo synthetic ... 3-12-62
- Other descriptions of dyes and dyestuffs ... 3-12-65

GROUP 14

Leather and manufactures thereof :—
- Dressed leather ... 3-14-3
- Hides tanned (undressed) ... 3-14-9006
- Skins tanned (undressed) ... 3-14-9
- Saddlery and harness ... 3-14-12
- Other leather manufactures ... 3-14-15

GROUP 15

Old newspapers ... 3-15-3
Packing and wrapping paper ... 3-15-4

GROUP 16

Ships and boats :—
- Sailing vessels ... 3-16-60
- Steamships ... 3-16-62
- Motor vessels ... 3-16-64
- Other ships and boats ... 3-16-66

GROUP 17

Reclaimed rubber ... 3-17-34

GROUP 18

Miscellaneous :—
- Coke ... 3-18-68
- Cork (crown and others) ... 3-18-70

Fertilisers :—
- Chemical fertilisers containing nitrogen ... 3-18-100
- Chemical fertilisers containing potassium and phosphorus ... 3-18-101

Machinery belting ... 3-18-134
Mats for packing ... 3-18-205
Mats and matting ... 3-18-206
Straw, grass, rush, etc., manufactures—other descriptions ... 3-18-207
Woodenware :—
- Rubber cases of 3-ply wood (sides, tops, bottoms and battens, complete) ... 3-18-9220
- Parts of rubber cases of 3-ply wood (sides, tops, bottoms or battens) ... 3-18-221
- Fittings for rubber cases of 3-ply wood ... 3-18-222
- Other sorts of rubber cases ... 3-18-223
- Pineapple cases ... 3-18-224
- Fittings for pineapple cases ... 3-18-225
- Other sorts of woodenware ... 3-18-249

Goods manufactured wholly or partly not elsewhere specified ... 3-18-250

CLASS V

GROUP 2

Specie—copper coin ... 5-2-1

The descriptions and code numbers shown above relate to the Malaya Import and Export Lists.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORTATION OF FRESH CITRUS FRUIT

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Proclamation No. 87 of 1940 published in the "Government Gazette" of 3 May 1940 which provides that no producer of or person dealing with citrus fruit in the course of trade shall export any citrus fruit by sea from the Union for the purpose of sale to any country or territory (other than Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, Seychelles, Ceylon or any country in Asia or on the east coast of Africa, including Egypt and the Sudan), unless it is consigned for sale to an agency designated by the Citrus Board in respect of that country or territory.

Notice No. 369 of 1940 states that, in respect of the 1940 Citrus Fruit Export Season, the Citrus Board has designated the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, Limited, as the agency to all countries and territories concerned.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FOREIGN

FRANCE

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 March (pages 291-295), the French "Journal Officiel" of 8 May contains a Decree, dated 30 April, which revises the list of goods of which the export from France and the French colonies to any destination other than the various parts of the French Empire is prohibited. Further goods were added to this list by a Decree of 16 May, published in the French "Journal Officiel" of 17 May. These items are marked with an asterisk in the list of goods subject to export restriction which is given below.

Exceptions to the export prohibitions in the case of France may, however, be granted by the Minister of Commerce and applications for licences should be made by the French exporter to the "Ministère du Commerce (Direction du Commerce extérieur)" through the intermediary of the responsible ministries. In some cases, which are mentioned in the footnotes, applications for licences should be addressed to a special intermediary group charged with the prior examination of the applications.

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
1	Stallions, geldings and mares, whatever their age.	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
1 *bis*	Horses for slaughter	Ditto
2	Mules	Ditto
3	Ass stallions, whatever their age ...	Ditto
4 to 13	Cattle (*bestiaux*)	Ditto
	Asses and she-asses, camels and all other transport animals.	Ditto
ex 15	Dogs of a large breed ("de forte race") (law of 11 January 1892, table B), that is to say measuring 0.325 metres and over in height at the middle of the back. Prohibition is only applicable on the land frontiers.	(1)
16 A	Fresh and chilled meat	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
16 B	Frozen meat	Ditto
17	Meat, salted or in brine, in the raw state, not prepared.	Ditto
19 A, *ex* 19 B, 19 C	Meat preserves, except preserves of snails (*ex* 19 B).	Ditto
20	Meat extracts in tablets and other forms.	Ditto
20 *bis*	Guts	Ditto (†)
20 *ter*	Cured meats for feeding animals ...	Ditto
	Raw hides, large or small, green or dry :—	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
21 (1)	Of sheep	
ex 21 (2)	Others (with the exception of those of fish, lizards, snakes, crocodiles and the like, asses, mules and hinnies)	Ditto
23	Wools, including those of alpaca, llama, vicuña, yak and camel and cashmere goat hair.	Ditto
25 (4)	Animal hair, in hanks...	Ditto
27	Silk	Ditto
29	Silkworm gut (*Poil de Messine*) known as "crin de Florence."	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
30 A to E	Animal fats other than fish fats, not elsewhere classified.	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
30 *bis*	Lanoline	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
31 (1)	Oleo-margarine, not emulsified, derived from tallow separated from stearine, without admixture or any other preparation.	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
31 (2)	Margarine, edible fats and similar substances.	Ditto
32	Degras from skins	Ditto
34 A to D	Eggs from poultry and game (2) ...	Ditto
35	Milk, full cream or skimmed (2) ...	Ditto
35 *bis*	Cream, iced or not	Ditto
35 *ter*	Condensed milk, full cream or skimmed, without sugar.	Ditto
35 *quat*	Condensed milk, full cream or skimmed, with sugar added.	Ditto
35 *quinq*	Malted milk, with sugar added ...	Ditto
ex 36	Cheese (2) with the exception of cheese known as "Roquefort" and "bleu d'Auvergne" and soft cheese. (The prohibition continues in force for "Camembert" cheese.)	Ditto
37	Butter (3)	Ditto
39	Nitrate fertilisers	Ditto
ex 43	"*Caillettes de veau*"	Ditto
ex 45	Waste and scraps of fish, including fish livers.	Ministère de la marine marchande.
ex 48	Oysters, flat, native, or Portuguese of a diameter of less than 5 cms. Applications for licences should be made to the Ministère de la marine marchande, who will decide whether they shall be granted after consultation with a special committee.	(1)

(1) Pre-war prohibition for which there exists no responsible Ministry.

(2) Eggs in the shell, cheese and butter, originating in the free zones of Haute-Savoie and l'Ain may be exported to Switzerland without a licence under certain conditions. Fresh milk may be exported without a licence from the said free zones to the canton of Geneva in view of exchange certificates.

(†) The French "Journal Officiel" of 17 May announces that a general exception to the export prohibition has been granted in the case of guts sent by post in parcels weighing up to 3 kilogs. gross on condition that the value of each parcel is not more than 300 francs.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
51	Fish fats...	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
66	Bones and hooves of cattle, raw ...	Ministère du Commerce (direction de la production).
68	Wheat, spelt and meslin	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
69	Oats	Ditto
70	Barley	Ditto
71	Rye	Ditto
72	Maize	Ditto
73	Buckwheat	Ditto
74	Malt (germinated barley)	Ditto(2)
74 *bis*	Malt extract	Ditto
75	Ship's biscuits and bread	Ditto
ex 75 *quat*	Paste of flour or of feculæ (with the exception of empty pharmaceutical cachets of flour paste or of unleavened bread).	Ditto
ex 76	Groats, semolina in groats (*ronde* or coarse flour), pearled or hulled grain, flakes, "*mousse*," "*semoulettes*," and other similar products :—	
	Of wheat, spelt, or meslin ...	Ditto
	Of rye	Ditto
77	Semolina in paste and Italian paste (pâte d'Italie).	Ditto
78, 78 *bis*	Exotic starchy products and feculæ ...	Ditto
79	Rice	Ditto
80	Pulse	Ditto
81	Chestnuts	Ditto
83	Potatoes	Ditto
84 A (22)	Apples and pears, for cider and perry, including pomace and marc of fresh pears.	Ditto
85 (13)	Dried apples and pears for cider and perry, including marcs of dried apples and pears containing less than 13 per cent. of moisture.	Ditto
88(1) to (14) and (16) to (21)	Oil seeds and fruits, with the exception of poppy-seed :—	
	Castor	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
	Other than castor	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
89 (2)	Lucerne seed	Ditto(4)
89 (3)	Hop-clover seed	Ditto
89 (4)	Rye-grass seed	Ditto
89 (5)	Clover seed	Ditto(4)
89 (6) and 7	Beetroot seed	Ditto(4) (5)
ex 89 (8)	Other seeds :—	
	Chicory seed	Ditto
	Cabbage and swede seeds	Ditto
	Eparcette seed	Ditto
	Hay seed	Ditto
	Other seed for fodder	Ditto
	Grass seed	Ditto
	Lettuce seed	Ditto
	Turnip seed	Ditto
	Parsley seed	Ditto
	Vegetable seeds (except celery and tomato seeds).	Ditto
	White beet seed	Ditto
	Sainfoin seed	Ditto
	Tobacco seed	Ditto
	Vetch seed	Ditto
	A general exception has been granted to postal packets of a maximum weight of 10 kilogs. and consignments by post (notice of 6 January 1940—"B.T.J." of 25 January [page 110]).	
90 A and B	Sugar from French colonies and French possessions.	Ditto
91 A and B	Sugar from foreign countries ...	Ditto
91 *bis*	Dried sugar cane	Ditto
92 A and B	Molasses	Ditto
93	Syrups and invert sugars	Ditto
93 *ter*	Glucose	Ditto
96	Coffee	Ditto
97	Cocoa	Ditto
98	Chocolate in lumps, slabs, tablets, etc., liquid chocolate, containing milk or not.	Ditto
110 A	Pure fixed oils :—	
	Of China wood, abrasin and cleococca	Ministère du Commerce (direction de la production).
	Of castor	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
	Others	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
110 B	Pure fixed oils having undergone hydrogenation.	Ditto
110 *bis*	Fixed oils, boiled or oxidised ...	Ditto
111	Scented fixed oils	Ditto
111 *bis* A	Edible vegetable fats	Ditto
111 *bis* B	Vegetable fats intended for the manufacture of edible fats.	Ditto
111 *ter*	Vegetable, animal or fish oils and fats, sulphonated.	Ditto

(2) Exporters of malt must address their applications for export licences to the "groupement d'importation et de repartition de l'orge et du houblon, 25, boulevard Malesherbes, Paris."

(4) Export licences for seeds of clover, lucerne, and mangel wurzel will only be granted for selected seed. Consignments sent abroad must be accompanied by a copy of the invoice indicating the botanical species and the percentage of purity. The sacks or bags containing the seeds must be provided with a label bearing the particulars of the invoice. The duplicate of this invoice must be sent before exportation to the "ministère de l'agriculture (direction de la production agricole), 78, rue de Varenne, Paris."

(5) Applications for licences for sugar-beet seeds should be addressed to the "groupement d'importation et de repartition des graines de betteraves à sucre, 5, rue Tronchet, Paris (8e).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
	Volatile oils or essences (6) :—	
112 (5)	Of eucalyptus	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 112 (7)	Of cinnamon of Ceylon, cedar, chenopodium, coriander, mint, "niaouli," sandalwood, and thyme.	Ditto
112 (9)	Menthol	Ditto
112 (10)	Thymol	Ditto
114	Gums in the natural state	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
115 (1)	Resins and resinous products, not distilled.	Ministère du ravitaillement (direction générale du service militaire des bois de guerre).
	Turpentines, resins, colophony, pine-tar, cakes of resin, pitch and other indigenous resinous products.	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc).
115 (2) and (3)	Resinates	Ditto
115 (4)	Melted gums and ambers, gum-ethers, melted or precipitated resinous products, amber or copal substitutes and all artificially prepared resinous products, except synthetic resins of the type of Bakelite, Albertol and Plastose, derived from the condensation of aldehydes with phenols, amines, amides, etc.	Ditto
116	Essence of turpentine	Ditto
118	Camphor	Ditto
119 (1)	Balata, gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
119 (2)	Rubber, raw or melted in lumps (including reclaimed rubber and ebonite in lumps).	Ditto
119 (3) and (4)	Latex, liquid and concentrated ...	Ditto
119 (5) and (6)	Waste of old rubber wares and waste of manufactured rubber.	Ditto
123	Opium	Ditto (7)
ex 126 *bis* (1)	Camomile flowers	Ditto
126 *bis* (3) and (4)	Lime-blossom	Ditto
126 *ter* (2)	Cinchona bark	Ditto
ex 127 (6)	Strophantus seeds	Ditto
127 *bis*	Pyrethrum bark, leaves, flowers, stalks and roots.	Ditto
128	Common woods in rough logs, not squared, with or without bark, of any length and of a circumference at the large end of more than 60 cms.	Ministère du ravitaillement (direction générale du service militaire des bois de guerre) (8).
128 *bis*	Common woods, squared or sawn ...	Ditto (8).
129	Wooden paving blocks, cut in pieces ...	Ditto (8)
130	Stave wood	Ditto (8)
131	Split-wood	Ditto (8)
133	Perches, props and poles, rough, more than 1·10 metres in length, of a maximum circumference of 60 cms. at the large end.	Ditto (8)
135	Logs of 1·10 metres or less in length, split in quarters or in round pieces of a maximum circumference of 60 cms. at the large end; brush and firewood.	Ditto (8)
135 *bis*	Resinous woods in logs, with or without bark, of all diameters, of a maximum length of 2·50 metres.	Ditto (8)
136	Charcoal and charred boon :—	
	Of shells of coco-nut and exotic nuts.	Ministère de l'armement (direction des poudres, etc.).
	Other	Ministère du ravitaillement (direction générale du service militaire des bois de guerre).
138 A and B, 139 and 140	Exotic woods and boxwood	Ditto (8)
141	Cotton :—	
	Carded in sheets, absorbent, cellulose waddings in packets for making dressings.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
	Other	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
141 *bis*	Cotton waste :—	
	Linters, washed, scoured, purified, bleached, or dyed, in the mass, in slabs or sheets.	Ministère de l'armement (direction des poudres, etc.).
	Others	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
	Waste of cotton thread	Ditto
142	Flax :—	
	In the straw	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).(9)

(6) The volatile oils or essences, of which the export is prohibited, may be exported without a licence when they are mixed with other essences or divers products.

(7) Exporters must, moreover, put themselves in order with the "Ministère de l'agriculture (service de la répression des fraudes, bureau des stupéfiants, 42, rue de Bourgogne, Paris)."

(8) Exporters of foresatry products must address their applications for licences to the "comité interprofessionel des exportations de bois, 38 *bis*, rue Fabert, Paris (7e)." The applications must be accompanied by the amount of the fee, that is 50 centimes per ton or fraction of a ton. In order to hasten the examination of the applications, it is recommended that a certificate from the wood control where the goods are warehoused should be attached stating

(*a*) The goods are in existence.

(*b*) The products are not necessary for national defence.

(9) Exporters of flax in straw should address their applications for export licences to the "groupement de réunion et de répartition du lin, 8, rue Cardinal-Mercier, Paris (9e)." They must get into touch with this group in order to obtain particulars of the special proofs which they must furnish.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
142—*Continued*	Flax.—*Continued.*	
	Others	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
142 *bis*	Hemp	Ditto
143	Jute	Ditto
144	Phormium tenax, abaca, aloes and other unspecified vegetable fibres (sisal, etc.).	Ditto
145 (3)	Coconut fibres (even twisted)... ...	Ditto
154	Tan bark, ground or not	Ditto
160	Hops (including hop waste)(10) ...	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
162	Beetroots	Ditto
163	Chicory roots	Ditto
164	Fodder	Ditto
164 *ter*	Millet straw for brooms	Ditto
164 *quat*	Straw of cereals, cleaned, bleached or dyed, with or without ears.	Ditto
165	Bran from all kinds of cereals ...	Ditto
166	Oil-cake from oleaginous grain, "amurcas" and dregs of olives.	Ditto
166 *bis*	Feeding cake	Ditto
167	Rags, including old cordage, tarred or not, rags of vegetable fibres and all similar articles suitable only for papermaking; old woollen rags unmixed; cuttings and clippings of rayon tissues, pure or mixed with other materials in any proportion.	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).(11).
168	Cellulose pulp	Ditto
ex 170 C	Narcissus bulbs having a circumference of 11 cms. and less.	(12)
ex 174 (5) and 174 (6)	Ethyl alcohol other than spirits (in case of doubt of the exact classification of the beverages exported, the Customs authorities should compare their classification with that of the "service des contributions indirectes" and take into account the invoices of the "régie" which accompany the consignments).	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
ex 175 *ter*	Precious stones, uncut	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
ex 179 *ter* B	Asbestos	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 179 *ter* B	Phosphate of lime, mica in pieces, natural cryolite, "globertite" (native magnesium carbonate), fluorspar.	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
189	Sulphur	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
190	Coal	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
191	Graphite or plumbago...	Ditto
192	Mineral tar obtained from the distillation of coal	Ministère de l'armement (direction generale des poudres, etc.).
193	Bitumens and asphalts	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des carburants).
193 *bis*	Tiles, paving blocks or slabs of compressed asphalt.	Ditto
194	Mineral wax or ozokerite	Ditto
196 *bis*	Bituminous schists	Ditto
197	Crude mineral oils	Ditto
197 *bis*	Motor spirit	Ditto
197 *ter* A *to* 197 *ter* C	Refined oils	Ditto
198 B and 198 C	Heavy oils, other	Ditto
198 *bis*	Gas-oils	Ditto
198 *ter*	Fuel-oils	Ditto
198 *quat.*	Road-oils and soft pitch	Ditto
198 *quinq.*	Hard pitch with a base of petroleum	Ditto
	Hard pitch with a base of coal (see No. 0180 J).	
198 *sex.*	Petroleum coke	Ditto
198 *sept.*	Petroleum gas, butane, propane and similar products, in the liquid or gaseous state.	Ditto
199	Paraffin wax	Ditto
199 *bis*	Vaseline	Ditto
199 *ter*	Lignite wax	Ditto
199 *quat.*	Industrial fats prepared with a base of petroleum oil, petroleum pitch, natural bitumen, asphalt, stearic pitch or wool-grease pitch and other saponifiable or saponified products, whatever the proportions of the mixture.	Ditto
ex 200 (1), (2), (4) and (5)	Platinum :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Other	Ministère de l'armament (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 200 (2), (3),(4) and (5)	Gold	(12)
203	Aluminium :—	
(1)	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
(2)	Other	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).

(10) Exporters of hops must address their applications for export licences to the "groupement d'importation et de répartition de l'orge et du houblon, 25, boulevard Malesherbes, Paris."

(11) Exporters of rags should address their applications for export licences to the "comité consultatif de l'exportation de drilles, 154, boulevard Haussmann, Paris."

(12) Pre-war prohibition for which there exists no responsible ministry.

(13) Licences from the "Banque de France."

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
204	Iron ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
205 A	Ordinary cast or pig-iron	Ministère de l'armement (service de commerce extérieur).
205 B	Haematite	Ditto
205 C	Spiegel iron	Ditto
205 *bis* A *to* 205 *bis* I	Ferro-alloys	Ditto
206	Crude iron and steel in ingots ...	Ditto
207	Iron or steel, rolled or forged: in blooms, billets or bars.	Ditto
207 *bis*	Iron or steel, rolled or forged: in bars of 3 millimetres or less in their thinnest parts, plain or ornate mouldings, iron worked in intermittent relief	Ditto
207 *ter*	Fine steel for tools	Ditto
207 *quat.* and 207 *quinq.*	Special steels	Ditto
208	Machine iron or steel	Ditto
209, 209 *bis* A & 209 *bis* B	Hoop-iron or steel	Ditto
210	Flat sheets of iron or steel	Ditto
210 *bis*	Flat sheet nickel-steel, cut or not ...	Ditto
210 *ter*	Bands, hot rolled, called "*larges-plats*"	Ditto
211	Iron, tinned (tin-plate), coated with copper, lead or zinc.	Ditto
212	Iron and steel wire	Ditto
212 *bis*	Iron and steel wool and straw ...	Ditto
213	Rails, of iron, common or special steel	Ditto
214	Wheels, tyres and wheel hubs of iron and steel.	Ditto
215 to 217	Iron and steel axles	Ditto
218	Filings and scales of iron	Ditto
219	Waste and scrap iron, used manufactures of cast-iron, iron, or steel, or remains of these manufactures which can only be used for re-smelting.	Ditto
219 *bis*	Scrap of tinned iron of 5 millimetres or more in thickness.	Ditto
220	Foundry dross and slag	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
221 A to 221 E	Copper :—	
	Ore	Ditto
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
222	Lead :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
223	Tin :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
223 *bis*	Base tin ("*claire d'etain*")	Ditto
223 *ter*	Anti-friction metal	Ditto
224	Zinc :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
225	Nickel :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
225 *bis*	Bands, strips and wire, etc.	Ditto
226	Mercury, native	Ditto
227	Antimony :—	
	Ore	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
229	Cadmium	Ditto
230	Bismuth	Ditto
231	Manganese (ore)	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
232	Cobalt :—	
	Ore	Ditto
	Others	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 233	Ores of chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, cerium, titanium, zirconium, beryllium.	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
01	Arsenious acid	Ministere de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
02	Copper arsenate	Ditto
07 to 09	Nitric acid	Ditto
010	Sulpho-nitric acid	Ditto
011	Natural potassium nitrate	Ditto*
012	Transformed potassium nitrate ...	Ditto*
014	Ordinary ammonia	Ditto*
015	Commercially pure ammonia ...	Ditto*
016	Anhydrous liquid ammonia	Ditto*
017	Ammonium chlorhydrate	Ditto*
018	Double chloride of ammonium and zinc	Ditto*
019 to 020	Ammonium sulphate	Ditto
020 *bis*	Ammonium phosphate	Ditto
020 *ter*	Ammonium nitrate	Ditto
020 *quat.*	Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate	Ditto
021–022	Other ammonium salts	Ditto
024	Natural boric acid	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
030	Bromine	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
ex 031	Potassium and sodium bromides ...	Ditto
037	Carbon tetrachloride	Ditto*
043	Liquefied chlorine	Ditto
046	Chloride of baryta	Ditto
046 *bis*	Potassium chlorate	Ditto
046 *ter*	Sodium chlorate	Ditto
047	Perchlorates	Ditto
048	Chloride of lime	Ditto
050	Other hypochlorites	Ditto
053	Artificial cryolite	Ditto
055	Crude iodine	Ditto
056	Refined iodine	Ditto
ex 057	Sodium and potassium iodides ...	Ditto
059	Compressed and liquefied oxygen ...	Ditto
060	Hydrogen peroxide	Ditto
061	Sodium peroxide	Ditto
062 (1)	White phosphorus	Ditto
062 (2)	Red phosphorus	Ditto*
073	Sulphuric acid	Ditto
074 *bis* (1)	Sodium hydrosulphites	Ditto
080	Sodium hyposulphite	Ditto*
081	Sodium sulphide	Ditto*
083	Anhydrous alumina	Ditto
095	Salts of gold and platinum	Ditto
097	Platino-cyanide screens	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
0101	Barium nitrate	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.)*
0101 *bis*	Natural barium sulphate	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
0104	Bismuth carbonate, nitrate, and salicylate.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 0110	Tartrate of lime	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
0111	Chromic acid	Ditto
0112	Chromate of baryta	Ditto
0113	Zinc chromate	Ditto
0114	Potassium chromates and bichromates	Ditto
0114 *bis*	Sodium chromates and bichromates...	Ditto
0115	Other chromates and bichromates ...	Ditto
0115 *bis*	Alums of chromium	Ditto
0116	Chromium oxides	Ditto
0134	Magnesium, etc.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
0135	Magnesia	Ditto
0136	Artificial magnesia carbonate ...	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres).
0144	Chlorides and oxides of mercury ...	Ditto*
0158	Potassium chloride	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
0159	Potassium sulphate	Ditto
0162	Kelp ashes	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
0163	Sodium (metal)	Ditto*
0167	Unspecified oxides and salts of strontium.	Ditto*
0171	Radium; radiferous products; pharmaceutical products with a base of radiferous substances, etc.	Ditto
0179	Crude light coal oils	Ditto
0179 *bis*	Pyridic bases and their salts	Ditto
0180 A	Benzols, toluols, xylols, etc.	Ditto
0180 B	Pure benzenic carbides, benzene (crystallisable benzene), toluene, etc.	Ditto
0180 C	Pure orthoxylene, pure metaxylene, paraxylene.	Ditto
0180 D	Crude phenols and cresols	Ditto
0180 E	Naphthalene	Ditto
0180 F	Anthracene	Ditto
0180 G	Fluorene, acenaphthene, etc. ...	Ditto
0180 H	Hydrogenated derivatives of products of the distillation of coal, pure or mixed.	Ditto
0180 I	Heavy oils, etc.	Ditto
0180 J	Coal-tar pitch	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
0180 K	Disinfectants produced by the saponification of crude cresols.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
0183	Chloroform	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
0184	Tetrachlorethane	Ditto*
0184 *bis*	Trichlorethylene	Ditto*
0187	Ethyl chloride	Ditto
193 *bis*	Butylic alcohol	Ditto*
0194, 0195 and 0195 *bis*	Methyl alcohol	Ditto
0196	Glycerine	Ditto
0197	Formic aldehyde in 40 per cent. solution.	Ditto*
0199	Hexamethylene tetramine and its derivatives.	Ditto*
0200	Acetone	Ditto*
0201 *bis*	Butyl acetate	Ditto*
0215	Tartaric acid	Ditto
0216	Tartrates of potassium (wine lees, pure tartar crystals of tartar, neutral potassium tartrate), sodium and potassium tartrates.	Ditto
0253	Nitrobenzene (essence of mirbane), crude nitrotoluene, mono-nitronaphthaline.	Ditto*
0254	Dinitrobenzene, orthonitrotoluene, pure.	Ditto*
0254 *bis*	Dinitrotoluene, trinitrotoluene ...	Ditto*
0255	Monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, chlorobenzene-sulphonic acid.	Ditto*

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
0255 *bis*	Chlorodinitrobenzene (eutectic mixture of isomers).	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).*
0263	Phenic acid, crystallised and white (*neige*), cresols, crude and pure, containing more than 50 per cent. of one of the isomers.	Ditto
0266 *bis*	Trinitro-phenols (picric acid) and trinitroxylols.	Ditto
0287	Nitro and amidosalicylic acids, phthalic acid and anhydride.	Ditto
0310–1	Aniline and its salts	Ditto*
0311 *bis*	Mono and dimethylaniline	Ditto*
ex 0311 *ter*	Diphenylamine	Ditto
0312	Mono and diethylaniline, etc. ...	Ditto*
0336 *bis*	Diamidodiphenylurea, diamidodiphenylthiourea, and their sulphonic derivatives, etc.	Ditto
0343	Aconitine and its salts	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
0344	Adrenaline and its salts	Ditto
0346	Atropine and its salts	Ditto
0347	Caffeine and its salts	Ditto
0349	Crude cocaine	Ditto([14])
0350	Pure cocaine and its salts	Ditto([14])
0351	Codeine and its salts	Ditto
0353	Digitaline	Ditto
0354	Emetine and its salts	Ditto
0355	Eserine and its salts	Ditto
0356	Glycyrrhizine or glycyrrhizate of ammonia.	Ditto
0358	Morphine and its salts	Ditto([14])
0360	Nicotine...	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
0363	Pepsin, rennet, etc.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
0364	Pilocarpine and its salts	Ditto
0367	Quinine and its salts	Ditto
0368	Santonine	Ditto
0369	Sparteine and its salts	Ditto
0370	Strychnine and its salts	Ditto
0371	Theobromine and its salts	Ditto
0372	Veratrine	Ditto
0375	Celluloid, including imitation ivory and tortoiseshell.	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).
0377	Extracts of sumac, etc.	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
0378	Quebracho extracts	Ditto
0379	Phosphated fertilisers	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
0380	Nitrate fertilisers	Ditto
0380 *bis*	Opotherapeutic products or extracts of organs.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 0381	Unspecified chemical products, with the exception of dental fillings of oxides of iron and magnesium, of talc, zinc oxides, etc. :—	
	Glycerine waters and butyl phthalate.	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
	Tungsten carbide	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
	Other than glycerine waters, butyl phthalate and tungsten carbide.	Ministère du commerce (service des produits chimiques).
0381 *bis*	Glycol derivatives; ethylene glycol (irgasol).	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.).
300 *bis*	Activated carbon	Ditto
ex 302 A	Electrodes other than for batteries ...	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
312	Soaps other than scented soaps ...	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
315 *bis*	Serums and vaccines, etc.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
315 *quat.*	Cords known as catgut, for surgical uses, cords of gut or imitation gut of silk, etc.	Ditto
ex 317	Chicory, roasted or ground, except chicory substitutes, composed of roasted products (such as barley or other cereals or grains, flour, malt, acorns), not containing coffee.	Ministère de l'agriculture (service économique).
318	Starches (crude or imperfect, and others, liquid, in paste or otherwise), not scented.	Ditto
319	Feculae of potatoes, or native feculae	Ditto
319 *bis*	Tapiocas	Ditto
327	Casein, pure or combined with alkalis in the solid state or in solution.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
357	Optical glass	Ditto
ex 362	Glass syringes	Ditto
ex 363 A to *ex* 363 C, *ex* 363 *bis* to *ex* 363 *bis* C	Flax yarns, pure, unglazed, in hanks, single or twisted, unbleached, bleached, creamed or dyed.	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).
368 A to L	Pure cotton yarns, single, not prepared for retail sale.	Ditto([14]*a*).
369 A to M	Pure cotton yarns, twisted, not prepared for retail sale.	Ditto([14]*a*)
370	Pure cotton warps	Ditto([14]*a*)
ex 371	Mixed cotton yarns, not prepared for retail sale.	Ditto([14]*a*)

([14]) Exporters must, moreover, put themselves in order with the "Ministère de l'agriculture (service de la répression des fraudes, bureau des stupéfiants, 42, rue de Bourgogne, Paris)."

([14]*a*) Exporters of cotton yarns should address their applications for export licences to the "comité consultatif de l'exportation des fils de coton, 10, rue d'Anjou, Paris (8e)."

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
372 A to E	Pure combed woollen yarns, including yarns known as mixed.	Ministère du Commerce (direction de la production)([15])
373 A to D	Pure woollen yarns, carded	Ditto([15])
374	Pure woollen yarns, combed or carded, twisted, prepared for retail sale.	Ditto([15])
375	Mixed woollen yarns	Ditto([15])
379	Yarns of floss silk (*schappe*)	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
ex 380	Raw silk	Ditto
381	Yarns of floss silk waste	Ditto
394 to 397	Jute tissues	Ministère du Commerce (direction de la production).
ex 398	New or used sacks of jute, exported empty.	Ditto
405 *bis*	Cotton bandages for surgical dressings	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 407	Topographical maps, etc.	([16])
411 *bis*, *ex* 433 and *ex* 454	"*Crêpes de santé*"	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 431	Topographical maps, etc.	([16])
ex 459	Topographical maps, etc.	([16])
ex 459 A (1) to (3)	Tissues of silk, floss silk (*schappe*), rayon, etc., originating in the countries of the Far East: pongees, corah, tussah or tussor of pure silk, woven in cloth, serge or twill style; habutæ and the like; shantung, honan, assam and others, etc.	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
461 *quat.* B (6) & (7)	Films sensitised on both sides for radiography and other uses.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 466, *ex* 466 *bis*, *ex* 469, *ex* 470 and *ex* 471	Topographical maps, etc.	([16])
469 *quat.*	Sensitised cinematograph films([17]) ...	([16])
476 A	Hides or skins, merely tanned, without having undergone any currying or dyeing process, except sole leather included under Tariff No. 476 B. ...	Ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre (inspection générale d'habillement).
476 B	Hides or skins, merely tanned, without having undergone any currying or dyeing process: sole leather, even smoothed, rolled or beaten.	Ditto
	Other curried hides and skins, treated with tallow or woolgrease, waxed, of natural colour, coloured, shagreened, goffered, grained, glossed, printed, moroccoed, dulled, blackened, painted, chequered, dyed, etc. :—	
476 *ter* A	Cow, kip, bullock, bull, buffalo, horse, ass and mule and large hides other than those included under No. 476 *ter* C, rough splits (*croûtes*), flanks and waste.	Ditto
476 *ter* B	Goat, kid, sheep and lamb, calf, (including rough splits (*croûtes*), necks, flanks and waste of these animals).	Ditto
479	Parts of footwear, other than of rubber or of rubberised tissue.	Ditto
488, 488 *bis*, 489, 489 *bis*	Industrial articles, component parts and adjuncts of natural leather, with or without parts of artificial or imitation leather.	Ditto
ex 495 A	Surgical instruments made of precious metals.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 495 A (1), (2) (3), *ex* 495B(1), *ex* 495 *bis*	Goldsmiths' wares, jewellery, and money of gold.	([18])
ex 519 *bis*	Second-hand looms for net (*tulle*), lace, guipure, including trimming looms for one or more threads.	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).
ex 524 *bis* J	Radiological tubes	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
525 A to E and 525 G to I	Machine tools, except those for woodwork.	Ditto
532 *bis*	Cylinders for rolling-mills, rough ...	Ditto
533 *bis*	Straight axles fitted for railway and and tramway rolling stock.	Ditto*
533 *ter*	Straight shafts, solid	Ditto*
533 *sept.* A to F	Ball bearings, etc.	Ditto
534	Steel springs for coachwork, motor-cars, carriages and locomotives.	Ditto*
535 *ter* A, B, C	Wires, cables and flex for electrical purposes.	Ditto
ex 537	Tools of cast iron, iron or steel in which a diamond forms the working part.	Ditto
541	Metal gauze of iron or steel	Ditto*
542	Metal gauze of copper or brass ...	Ditto*
543	Gratings of iron or steel	Ditto*
553	Manufactures of moulded cast iron, neither turned nor polished; straight cylindrical pipes for mains, 7 mms. or more in thickness. Beams and columns, solid or hollow, not ornamented; frames of columns merely pierced with holes; retorts for the manufacture of gas; solid bars for gratings and their connections; gratings and plates for furnaces; straight bars of solid section; large vats for industrial purposes; inspection doors, sewer plates, and similar rough castings.	Ditto*

([15]) The "Journel Officiel" of 23 May announces that no licences will be granted until further notice.

([16]) Pre-war prohibition for which there exists no responsible ministry.

([17]) Films may be exported without a licence, but they must be sealed by the censor beforehand.

([18]) Licences from the "Banque de France."

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
553 *bis*	Manufactures of moulded cast-iron, neither turned nor polished; straight cylindrical pipes for mains, less than 7 mms. thick, pipes known as mains unions, such as elbow-pipes, branch pipes, straight joints (including joints furnished with rough drilled flanges).	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
561 *bis*	Barbed wire	Ditto
562 *bis* A	Chains, with links of iron, steel, malleable cast iron, cast steel or steel pig.	Ditto*
562 *bis* B	Gall and similar jointed chains of iron, malleable cast iron, steel, cast steel or steel pig.	Ditto*
563 *bis*	Nails for shoeing animals	Ditto*
564	Nails, entirely of iron or steel, etc. ...	Ditto*
564 *bis*	Other nails	Ditto*
565	Tacks of iron and steel wire, machine-made, whether tinned, coppered, zinc coated, coal-tarred or not.	Ditto*
566	Screws, eyebolts, hinge-pins, hooks, bolts, rivets, nuts and all unspecified bolt - maker's and screw - maker's wares, whether or not provided with a thread, even polished, varnished or coated with any preparation, but not having undergone any turning or slicing process.	Ditto*
566 *bis*	Screws, eyebolts, hinge-pins, hooks, bolts, rivets, nuts and all unspecified bolt - maker's and screw - maker's wares, whether or not provided with a thread, even polished, varnished or coated with any preparation, turned or sliced.	Ditto*
566 *ter*	Split washers destined to act as springs	Ditto*
567 and 567 *bis*	Iron and steel tubes	Ditto
567 *ter*	Containers or reservoirs of iron or steel for compressed or liquefied gas; containers or reservoirs, etc., of iron or steel made in one piece, soldered or without solder.	Ditto
568 B	Containers, tuns, vats of iron, steel or cast steel, casks, barrels or kegs of iron or steel or sheet iron or steel, etc.(19).	Ditto
572	Coppersmiths' wares of copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin.	Ditto
ex 572 *bis* E	Tools of copper in which a diamond forms the working part.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
576 *ter*	Electrical accumulators, etc.	Ditto
576 *quat.*	Electrical batteries	Ditto
577 (3) and (4)	Tubes of pure tin for packing pharmaceutical products(20).	Ditto
579 A *ex* (1) and *ex* (2)	Cutlery (spoons, forks, ladles, handles of knives, not mounted) other than of nickel-plated metals.	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).
579 B *ex* (1) and *ex* (2)	Plated wares for the table, furnishing, ornament, toilet, etc., table services other than of nickel-plated metals.	Ditto
ex 579 C	Other articles of pure or alloyed nickel, including nickel-steel and ferro-nickel, or plated with pure or alloyed nickel, not specified nor classified elsewhere(20).	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
	Manufactures of aluminium, or plated with aluminium, including aluminium bronze with more than 20 per cent. of aluminium :—	
579 *bis* C	Cables and twisted wires, not insulated, even with a core of another less highly taxed metal.	Ditto
579 *bis* D	Cast, stamped and rough-forged articles, machine parts, rough or merely trimmed and other articles in the same state.	Ditto
579 *bis* F	Reservoirs, receptacles, tuns, vats, containing more than 40 hectolitres, and their component parts(19).	Ditto
579 *bis* G	Reservoirs, tuns, vats, boilers, as well as their component parts and supports with the exception of the articles included under Tariff No. 579 *bis* F above(19).	Ditto
579 *bis* H	Casings for blast furnaces, blast tuyères, boxes for blast tuyères, slag tuyères and boxes for slag tuyères, hot air fans, rings for fans.	Ditto
579 *bis* I	Other articles(20)	Ditto
583	Gunpowder	Ministère de l'armement (direction générale des poudres, etc.)*
584	Dynamite	Ditto*
ex 600 (2)	Planks, boards and panels, clearly destined for the manufacture of packing cases and boxes, of pine or soft woods(3).	Ministère du ravitaillement (direction générale du service militaire des bois de guerre).
ex 603 *quat.* A	Veneering sheets of birch	Ministère du commerce (direction de la production).
ex 603 *quat.* B	Veneers and plywoods :—	
	(*a*) Of birch, whatever thickness ...	Ditto
	(*b*) Of all other varieties, of a thickness equal to or less than 2·5 mm.	Ditto

(19) No licence required for :—

(1) Tank waggons registered abroad :—

(*a*) In transit through France under cover of a temporary admission certificate or without this certificate.

(*b*) Circulating in France, with or without a circulation certificate ("*titre de mouvement*").

(2) Tank-waggons registered in France and exported full of products which are the object of a regular export licence when the said tank-waggons must be re-imported; a permit will guarantee re-importation.

(20) No licence is required for containers, packings (interior or exterior) and wrapping of exported goods, so long as they conform to current commercial use.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
ex 603 *quat.* C	Wood for guns and all other firearms, roughed out or finished, thicker than 35 mm.	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
	Packing cases and boxes, empty (3)...	Ministère du ravitaillement (direction générale du service militaire des bois de guerre).
ex 614 (9) and (13)	Metal tank-waggons(19)	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
ex 614 *ter* A (14)	Motor vehicles, fitted with bodywork for the transport of goods, each weighing from 2,500 kilogs. inclusive to 6,000 kilogs. inclusive.	Ditto
ex 614 *ter* A (15)	Chassis not fitted with bodywork for the transport of goods, each weighing from 1,500 kilogs. inclusive to 5,500 kilogs. inclusive.	Ditto
ex 615	Seagoing vessels	Ministère de la marine marchande.
620 G (6)	Ebonite powder	Ministère de l'armement (service du commerce extérieur).
620 *bis* A	Manufactures of asbestos	Ditto
620 *ter*	Mica in sheets or pieces; articles of mica, etc.	Ditto
	Instruments for astronomy and cosmography :—	
634 (1)	Astronomical and other telescopes, meridian instruments and equatorials, with or without frames.	Ditto
634 (2)	Component parts, rough or worked, of the above instruments, other than optical glasses but including telescope frames, etc.	Ditto
634 (3)	Object-glasses and eye-pieces imported with the instruments, even fitted in such instruments, or imported separately.	Ditto
	Land surveyors' instruments, for levelling, for drawing plans :—	
634 *bis* (1)	Instruments proper, surveyors' set-squares, simple spirit levels, ordinary compasses, simple alidades.	Ditto
634 *bis* (2)	Component parts, rough or worked, of the above instruments.	Ditto
634 *bis* (3) to (5)	Accessory instruments; boards, chains, poles, levelling rods, foot rules, etc.	Ditto
634 *bis* (6) to (8)	Component parts, rough or other, of the above instruments and accessories.	Ditto
	Measuring, verifying and gauging instruments :—	
	Thermometers, with or without mountings, with Centigrade or other graduation, as well as their component parts :—	
634 *ter* B (1)	Medical or veterinary ...	Ditto
634 *ter* B (2)	Others	Ditto
634 *ter* B (4)	Machines for dividing straight or curved lines, and their component parts, rough or others.	Ditto
ex 634 *ter* B (5)	Callipers, gauges, ferrometers, interferrometers and all instruments for measuring angles or thickness except sliding callipers and micrometer callipers, component parts, rough or other, of these instruments.	Ditto
ex 634 *ter* B (7)	Other measuring, verifying and gauging instruments and their component parts, rough or other," with the exception of measures of American cloth or other tissue, even with ends of common metal, nickel-plated or not, celluloid, etc.	Ditto
	Precision instruments :—	
634 *ter* C (1)	Mercury barometers with or without mounting.	Ditto
634 *ter* C (2)	Metal barometers for laboratories with or without thermometers or mounting.	Ditto
634 *ter* C (4)	Altimeter barometers, pocket or other	Ditto
634 *ter* C (5)	Component parts, rough or other, of the above apparatus, dials, cases, frames or other.	Ditto
	Instruments for demonstration and experiment :—	
634 *quat.* A (3)	Apparatus and instruments for testing gunpowder and explosives, etc.	Ditto
634 *quat.* A (4)	Component parts, rough or other, of this apparatus.	Ditto
634 *quat.* A (6)	Object-glasses, eye-pieces, etc. ...	Ditto
634 *quat.* A (7)	Direct reading or self-registering instruments for measuring pressures, etc.	Ditto
634 *quat.* B	Geodetic and topographic apparatus, for measuring angles, etc.	Ditto
635 A, B, C	Instruments for observation and optical instruments.	Ditto
ex 635 *ter*	Apparatus and instruments used in medicine, surgery, and in the veterinary profession with the exception of : (1) Trusses or umbilical bandages, of rubber, elastic tissue, etc., with or without spring. (2) Probes of gum or rubber.	Ditto

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Ministry through which application for licence should be made
648 *ter* B	Cerium, ferro-cerium, etc.	Ministère des travaux publics (direction des mines).
Various: *ex* 407, *ex* 431, *ex* 459, *ex* 466, *ex* 466 *bis*, *ex* 469, *ex* 470, *ex* 471	Topographical maps to the scale of 1/200,000 and larger scales published by the geographical service of the army, and by its overseas branches. Geographical maps to the scale of 1/100,000 and larger, published by private publishers and mentioning particularly hydro-electric installations and lines of conveyance of power, and generally all information likely to interest the national defence, with the exception of tourists' road maps.	(21)
Various	War material	(22) (23)
	Carrier pigeons	(24)
	Poisonous substances	(25)
	Articles of gold (gold currency, gold in bars, ingots, or plates, gold for industrial or other use, etc.).	(26)
	Capital (means of payment, pieces of French, colonial or foreign money, French, colonial or foreign banknotes, cheques, coupons, interest, letters of credit, drafts, bills, "*droits de souscriptions*," and all other debts of the same nature, whatever the money in which they are made, transferable securities, title deeds or proofs of debt).	(27)

(21) Licences granted on the advice of the "ministère de la défense nationale et de la guerre."
(22) Pre-war prohibition. There exists no responsible ministry. Licences granted by the "ministère des finances (direction générale des douanes)."
(23) See Decree of 14 August 1939.
(24) Pre-war prohibition for which there exists no responsible Ministry.
(25) Pre-war prohibition for which there exists no responsible Ministry. Exporters should put themselves right with the "ministère de l'agriculture (service de la répression des fraudes, bureau des stupéfiants, 42, rue de Bourgogne, Paris)."
(26) Licences from the "Banque de France."
(27) Licences from the exchange office.

PERU

EXPORT OF SCRAP IRON PROHIBITED

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Lima has reported that by a Supreme Decree, dated 12 March, the Peruvian Government has prohibited the export of all classes of scrap iron.

TUNIS

PAYMENTS FOR BRITISH IMPORTS

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis has forwarded a copy of the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" of 18 May, which contains a Residential Order, dated 26 April, which provides that goods imported into Tunis originating in and coming from the countries shown below are exempt from the requirement of obtaining an exchange certificate.

Aden, Bahamas, Bahrein, Barbados, Bermuda, North Borneo, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Cyprus, Cook Islands, Gold Coast, Egypt, British Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, British Guiana, British Honduras, Channel Islands, British Oceania, Turks and Caicos Islands, British India, Iraq, Jamaica, British Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, New Hebrides (except French Settlements), Papua or British New Guinea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Socotra, British Somaliland, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Leeward Islands, Tonga (Friendly Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Tristan-da-Cunha, Union Islands (Tokelau), Zanzibar.

Importers of goods from the above countries must send to an approved intermediary, prior to the importation of the goods, a declaration setting out the method and conditions of payment, viz.: payment in sterling, payment in francs or importation without payment. The importer must also furnish all proofs considered necessary as to the amount of the means of payment granted or used as well as to the origin, "provenance" and price of the goods.

For the purposes of the Order, sterling is defined as the pound sterling and the local currencies of the countries shown above.

The accessory expenses in sterling of exports originating in Tunis and sent to the countries named above are settled by the exporter sending to an approved intermediary an application made out in the prescribed form, quoting the amount of these expenses and making a reference to the export declaration. The exporter is also required to supply all necessary proofs as to the amount of the payment granted or used.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NEUTRALITY ACT

On 25 April the President of the United States issued a Proclamation proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in the war beween Germany and Norway. On the same date the Secretary of State announced that the regulations under section 2 (c) and (i) of the Neutrality Act of 1939, promulgated on 10 and 25 November, apply equally in respect to the export or transport of articles and materials to Norway (*see* notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 December 1939, page 827, and 28 December, page 836).

Exhibitions and Fairs

FORTHCOMING FAIRS

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, 1940, NEW YORK—
11 May-27 October. British Pavilion (United Kingdom Section), organised by Department of Overseas Trade, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO—
25 May-29 September.

TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR, LJUBLJANA—
1-10 June. Apply to Ljubljanski Valesejem Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

TWENTY-FOURTH BORDEAUX FAIR—
16 June-1 July. Apply to Comité de la Foire de Bordeaux, Palais de la Bourse, Bordeaux.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR, VARNA—
17 August-6 September. Apply to Foire de Varna, Varna, Bulgaria.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, SMYRNA—
20 August-20 September.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO—
23 August-7 September. Enquiries should be addressed to London Office, Canadian National Exhibition, British Columbia House, 3, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

THIRTY-FOURTH INTERNATIONAL GENERAL SAMPLES FAIR, ZAGREB—
31 August-9 September. Apply to Zagrebacki Zbor, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

AUTUMN INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR, BELGRADE—
7-16 September.

FIFTEENTH INTERNATIONAL FAIR, SALONICA—
15 September-6 October. Apply to Direction of the Fair, Thessaloniki.

INDUSTRIES FAIR, SAO PAULO—
November. Apply to Sao Paulo Federation of Industries.

WINTER EXHIBITION, ZAGREB—
30 November-2 December. Apply to Zagrebacki Zbor, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

TRADE FAIR, HANOI, INDO-CHINA—
December 1940—January 1941. Apply to Comite de la Foire, 106, Rue Jules-Ferry (Chambre de Commerce), Hanoi.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

For advertisements in all reports by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Officers issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, apply to:

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS,
H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Telephone :—Whitehall 4343 (Extension 106).
Telegrams :—Hemstonery, Parl, London.

Statutory and Other Government Notices

GENERAL SECTION

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 4 JUNE 1940

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
		BRITISH			
Gentleman Of Venture ...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Ltd. ...	British Eagle Film Productions, Ltd.	7,231	Br./R. 3075	29 May
Animal Moments No. 4 ...	Twentieth Century - Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Assoc. Independent Producers of Gt. Britain, Ltd.	732	Br./R. 3092	30 May
Road In India	United Artists Corpn., Ltd. ...	The World Window, Ltd. ...	906	Br./R. 3093	30 May
Village In India	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	957	Br./R. 3094	30 May
Indian Durbar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	984	Br./R. 3095	30 May
Sport At The Local	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Cameo Features, Ltd.	1,771	Br./R. 3096	31 May
		FOREIGN			
The Saint's Double Trouble...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Ltd. ...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Inc. ...	6,062	F. 3076	29 May
Slightly At Sea	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,463	F. 3077	29 May
A Bill Of Divorcement ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,690	F. 3078	29 May
The Courageous Dr. Christian	Ditto ...	Stephens-Lang Productions ...	5,951	F. 3079	29 May
Blamed For A Blonde ...	Ditto ...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Inc. ...	1,501	F. 3080	29 May
Beyond To-morrow	Ditto ...	Lee Garmes Productions ...	7,614	F. 3081	29 May
Coat Tails	Ditto ...	R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Inc. ...	1,655	F. 3082	29 May
Pennant Chasers	Ditto ...	Pathe News, Inc.	854	F. 3083	29 May
Flycasting	Ditto ...	Ditto	844	F. 3084	29 May
Irene	Ditto ...	Imperadio Pictures, Ltd. ...	9,051	F. 3085	29 May
The Flying Stewardess ...	Twentieth Century - Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Twentieth Century - Fox Film Corpn.	972	F. 3086	30 May
Big Game Fishing	Ditto	Ditto	880	F. 3087	30 May
Viva Cisco Kid	Ditto	Ditto	6,317	F. 3088	30 May
Free, Blonde And Twenty-One	Ditto	Ditto	6,031	F. 3089	30 May
High School	Ditto	Ditto	6,658	F. 3090	30 May
Johnny Apollo	Ditto	Ditto	8,460	F. 3091	30 May
Two Of A Kind	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	858	F. 3097	31 May
The Blue Streak	Ditto	Ditto ...	856	F. 3098	31 May
Little Lambkin	Ditto	Ditto ...	573	F. 3099	31 May
Stealin' Ain't Honest ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	548	F. 3100	31 May
Not So Dumb...	Ditto	Ditto ...	835	F. 3101	31 May
Way Back When A Nag Was A Horse.	Ditto	Ditto ...	588	F. 3102	31 May
George Olsen And His Music	Ditto	Ditto ...	974	F. 3103	31 May
Way Back When A Triangle Had Its Points.	Ditto	Ditto ...	692	F. 3104	31 May
Females Is Fickle	Ditto	Ditto ...	569	F. 3105	31 May
Safari	Ditto	Ditto ...	8,130	F. 3106	1 June
Midnight Limited	Pathe Pictures, Ltd.	Monogram Pictures Corpn. ...	5,575	F. 3107	4 June
Mr. Clyde Goes To Broadway	Columbia Pictures Corpn., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corpn. ...	1,491	F. 3108	4 June
Jai Alai	Ditto	Ditto ...	792	F. 3109	4 June
World Of 1960	Ditto	Ditto ...	822	F. 3110	4 June
Practice Makes Perfect ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	537	F. 3111	4 June
Park Your Baby	Ditto	Ditto ...	564	F. 3112	4 June
In Morocco	Ditto	Ditto ...	963	F. 3113	4 June
The Heckler	Ditto	Ditto ...	1,545	F. 3114	4 June
Ski-ing Technique	Ditto	Ditto ...	845	F. 3115	4 June
Washington Parade No. 5 ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	940	F. 3116	4 June
Washington Parade No. 6 ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	951	F. 3117	4 June
Community Sing No. 30 ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	909	F. 3118	4 June
Community Sing No. 31 ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	981	F. 3119	4 June
Community Sing No. 32 ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	937	F. 3120	4 June
Threads Of A Nation ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	975	F. 3121	4 June
South Of The Boudoir ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	1,632	F. 3122	4 June
Flying Targets	Ditto	Ditto ...	887	F. 3123	4 June
Charm Bracelet	Ditto	Ditto ...	563	F. 3124	4 June
Unveiling Algeria	Ditto	Ditto ...	864	F. 3125	4 June
Son Of The Navy	Pathe Pictures, Ltd.	Monogram Pictures Corporation	6,443	F. 3126	4 June

Br./R. indicates " for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 TO 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE ACTS

Application for Cancellation of Endorsement " Licences of Right "

Application has been made for the cancellation of the endorsement of " Licences of Right " on the Letters Patent No. 353,488 dated 21 March 1930 granted to Frederick William Golby for an invention entitled " Improvements in method of cleaning the surface of metals " and communicated to him by The Bullard Company.

Any person may give notice of opposition to this application by lodging Patents Form No. 24 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on or before 29 June 1940.

Cancellation of Endorsement " Licences of Right "

Notice is hereby given that the endorsement " Licences of Right " upon Letters Patent No. 404,485 dated 1 March 1932 and granted to Isidor Waldvogel for an invention entitled " Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of paper cases, particularly oval or rounded paper cases for spectacles and the like," was cancelled on 29 May 1940.

The Patent Office.

M. F. Lindley,
Comptroller-General.

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

POSTAL SECTION

CORRESPONDENCE FOR MERCHANT SHIPS

The Postmaster-General gives notice that all correspondence for persons on board merchant ships known to have been requisitioned for naval or military service should be addressed "c/o General Post Office, London."

In all other cases the correspondence should be addressed c/o the *owners or agents* concerned.

Announcements

(*Continued from page* 549)

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

WAR-TIME STREET LIGHTING

With a view to allowing greater flexibility in the siting of street lighting fittings, the Specification BS/ARP/37 has been revised in respect of Clause 4, Mounting Height and Spacing. No change has been made as regards the fittings to be used for spacings of not less than 100 ft., but additional information is now given as to how to instal fittings in situations where the pole spacings are between 50 ft. and 100 ft.

This revision has been effected by means of a sheet CF (ARP) 5597, copies of which may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce Year Book, 1939.

The Anglo-American Year Book, 1940. Editor, E. Clunas. Published by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Price 10s. net.

An introduction by the Hon. John G. Erhardt, American Consul-General in London, states :—

"The activities of the American Chamber of Commerce in London grow in usefulness from year to year. The publication of this compact and unique handbook, under present conditions, is only one example of the initiative and enterprise with which the Chamber is fulfilling its many tasks.

In fact, at no time more than during the present world crisis, when changing conditions and impediments of all kinds are doing much to clog the customary channels of Anglo-American trade, has the work done by the Chamber been so needed or so valuable. Its stabilising and constructive influence and the skilled counsel which it is in a position to extend should be of great assistance in helping American firms and their British associates to surmount the many and grave problems which the heavy hand of war is daily forcing every business man to meet."

The Hungarian Economic Year Book, 1940. Edited by Dr. Gustav Gratz, formerly Royal Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Published by Simpkin Marshall, Limited, Stationers' Hall Court, London.

Fortnightly Review of Business and Economic Conditions in South and Central America, Portugal, etc. Vol. 5, No. 96 1 June 1940. Published by the Bank of London and South America, Ltd., 6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7d. post free). Annual subscription, 26s.; post free 30s.

The Editorial Offices are at the Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor" (Telephone, Whitehall 5140).

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches (see Cover).

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone, Whitehall 4343.)*

Openings for British Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms, as well as particulars of other enquiries and copies of reports referred to in the following notices, by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, and quoting the specific reference number and country.

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade except where otherwise stated.

United Kingdom exporters who wish to obtain a Government guarantee giving protection against credit risks should apply to the Export Credits Guarantee Department, 9, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

COIN-OPERATED ELECTRIC TIME SWITCHES.—A firm of agents established at Sydney wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Australia. (Ref. No. 347.)

TENDERS INVITED

LINE FINDER EQUIPMENT.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders (Schedule No. C. 2787) for the supply and delivery of P.A.B.X. line finder equipment.

Tenders should be addressed to the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Melbourne, Australia, by whom they will be received up to 18 June 1940.

Specifications are available at the office of the High Commissioner for Australia in London, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. (Ref. T. 19215/40.)

POLYPHASE A.C. KILOWATT-HOUR METERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Melbourne reports that the State Electricity Commission of Victoria is calling for tenders (Specification No. 39-40/113) for the supply and delivery of quantities of general service A.C. K.W.H. meters of various types as required during twelve months from the date of commencement of the order.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, State Electricity Commission of Victoria, 22-32, William Street, Melbourne, Australia, by whom they will be received up to 11 a.m. on 25 June 1940. (Ref. T. 19859/40.)

RADIO TELEPHONE BROADCASTING TRANSMITTER; RELAY SETS, DIAL TESTING.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney has informed the Department of the following calls for tenders by the Posts and Telegraphs Department :—

Contract No. C. 2795—

Radio telephone broadcasting transmitter for Manilla, New South Wales.

(Tenders to be submitted not later than Tuesday, 2 July 1940.)

Contract No. C. 2776—

Relay sets, dial testing.

(Tenders to be submitted not later than Tuesday, 23 July 1940.)

No further information in regard to these calls for tenders is at present available in the Department, but the Senior Trade Commissioner has stated that he is forwarding by ordinary mail copies of the relevant documents which, it is hoped, will be received on or about 17 June. (Ref. T.Y. 19214/40.)

TRUNK TYPE CABLE.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders (Schedule No. C.2757) for the supply and delivery of trunk type cable.

Tenders should be addressed to the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Melbourne, Australia, by whom they will be received up to 4 July 1940.

Specifications are available at the office of the High Commissioner for Australia in London, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Ref. T. 19216/40.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

UNDERGROUND CABLE.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders (Schedule No. C.2800) for the supply and delivery of underground cable, the closing date being Tuesday, 16 July 1940.

No further details of this tender are available at present in the Department of Overseas Trade, but documents and specifications can be inspected at the office of the High Commissioner for Australia in London, Australia House, London, W.C.2. (Ref. T. 19853/40.)

TRANSFORMERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Melbourne reports that the State Electricity Commission of Victoria is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of transformers for Kiewa No. 3 Power Station.

Tenders shall be submitted for each of the following alternatives :—

1. Two 13,000 kva., 22,000-11,000/72,000 volt, two winding transformers.
2. Two 13,500 kva., two winding transformers for which alternative offers are required for transformers having a no-load voltage ratio of 11,000/165,000-72,000 volts and for transformers having a no-load voltage ratio of 11,000/132,000-72,000 volts.
3. Two 13,500 kva., 11,000/72,000/165,000 volt, three winding transformers, suitable for operating with two windings only in service at any one time, that is, the low voltage winding and either of the high voltage windings.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for the supply of Transformers for Kiewa No. 3 Power Station to Specification No. 40-41/2," should be addressed to the Secretary, State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Melbourne, by whom they will be received up to 6 August 1940. (Ref. T. 19912/40).

B.P.O. STANDARD UNISELECTOR MAINTENANCE PARTS.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney has reported that the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of B.P.O. Standard Uniselector Maintenance Parts (Schedule No. C.2812) which must be in Melbourne not later than Tuesday, 6 August 1940. Specimen copies of the specifications and conditions of tender are expected in the Department of Overseas Trade in approximately a month's time, and these will become available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms as soon as they are received. (Ref. 20127/40.)

BRITISH INDIA

TEXTILES, NETS AND LACES, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, HARDWARE AND TOOLS, PROVISIONS.—A firm of agents established at Bombay wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission, purchasing and consignment basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and Central India. (Ref. No. 348.)

TENDERS INVITED

CLOTH, BOOKBINDERS'.—The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for :—

Cloth, Bookbinders'.

Samples are required with tenders.

Tenders due Monday, 10 June 1940.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee, which will not be returned, of 5s.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND SANITARY WARE.—An agent established at Kingston, Jamaica, wishes to obtain the representation for Jamaica, on a basis to be arranged, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following :—Drugs, pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines, peppermint, ammonia, red oxide, mercury, tinc, lavender, gentian, camphor, quinine, iodine, potassium bromide, senna pods, Epsom and Glauber salts, etc.; Portand cement, galvanised corrugated sheets, galvanised continuous roofing, matchets and other edge tools, agricultural forks, spades, galvanised buckets and oval baths, plain tin basins, frypans, negro pots, Dutch stoves, sad irons, door bolts, tee hinges, galvanised wire netting, galvanised wire, wire nails, cut tacks, screws, shoe rivets, barbed wire, porcelain enamel baths, basins and low down closets, and other lines that come under the heading of Hardware and Ironmongery, calomel, butt hinges. (Ref. No. 349.)

FISH HOOKS.—A firm of agents established at Kingston wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Jamaica. (Ref. No. 350.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

CANADA

PAINT BRUSHES AND OTHER PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.—A firm of paint manufacturers established at Montreal wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for the Province of Quebec (Ref No. 351.)

MAURITIUS

CONFECTIONERY, MAKE-UP TEXTILES.—A firm of agents established at Port Louis wishes to obtain representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following for Mauritius :—Hosiery, corsets, woollen blankets, honeycomb towels, cheap confectionery (especially drops, etc.). (Ref. No. 352.)

SOUTH AFRICA

HATS (MEN'S FUR FELT); COTTON PIECE-GOODS; PIECE-GOODS, BUTTONS, ETC., FOR CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS; UNDERWEAR.—A well-established firm of agents at Durban wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for South Africa. (Ref. No. 353.)

TENDERS INVITED

MOTOR OMNIBUSES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner, Johannesburg, reports that the Town Council of Benoni is calling for tenders (Contract No. 204) for the supply and delivery of—

C.I. engined motor omnibus chassis complete with 39/40 passenger body. Quotations should be submitted on the basis of one, two or three vehicles being required.

Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 204," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Benoni, by whom they will be received up to 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 24 June 1940. (Ref. T. 19791/40.)

SANITARY FITTINGS, EARTHENWARE AND CAST IRON PIPES.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Cape Town reports that the Municipality of East London is calling for tenders (Corporation Notice No. 33 of 1940) for the supply and delivery of sanitary fittings, earthenware and cast iron pipes and fittings.

Tenders, endorsed "Corporation Notice No. 33 of 1940," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipality of the City of East London, City Hall, East London, South Africa, by whom they will be received up to noon on 10 July.

All earthenware pipes and fittings to be to B.S.S. No. 65 of 1937. (Ref. T. 19887/40.)

BODY LIFT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. 633) for the supply and delivery and erection of an electric body lift at the New Police Mortuary, Johannesburg.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Body Lift, Police Mortuary, Johannesburg, P.W.D. Tender No. 633," should be addressed to the Chairman, Union Tender and Supplies Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, by whom they will be received up to 9 a.m. on Thursday, 11 July 1940. (Ref. T. 20009/40.)

BOX TYPE DISTRIBUTION FUSE UNITS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders (Contract No. 610) for the supply and delivery of 60-300 ampere 10-100 ampere fuse units. Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 610—Box Type Distribution Fuse Units," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 10 July 1940. (Ref. T. 20005/40.)

ELECTRIC CABLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders (Tender No. 603) for the supply and delivery of 23 miles of E.H.T. and 41 miles of L.T. paper insulated cables and 3 miles of combined 4-core unscreened pilot and 3-pair telephone cables.

Tenders, endored "Contract No. 603—electric cable," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on 15 June 1940. (Ref. T. 20001/40.)

ELECTRICITY METERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders (Contract No. 619) for the supply and delivery of :—

Section A.

House service type alternating current, single-phase, two-wire watthour meters, 200/220 volts, 50 cycles.

1,000—10 ampere single-rate meters.

2,000—20 ampere single-rate meters.

50—100 ampere singe-rate meters.

50—20 ampere two-rate meters.

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

Section B.

House service type polyphase 3-element, 4-wire watthour meters for unbalanced loads, 380/220 volts, 50 cycles.

12—5 ampere single-rate meters for use with current transformers.

100—20 ampere single-rate meters.

100—20 ampere two-rate meters.

50—50 ampere single-rate meters.

50—50 ampere two-rate meters.

All meters called for must conform to B.S.S. 37/1937.

Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 619—Electricity Meters," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Tender Box, 1st Floor, Municipal Offices, by whom they will be received up to noon on 12 June 1940. (Ref. T. 19797/40.)

OIL IMMERSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders (Contract No. 605) for the supply and delivery to President Street Store, President Street West, Johannesburg, of ten 250 mva. and fourteen 150 mva. triple pole, oil immersed circuit breakers for use on a 6,600 v. 50 cycle system.

Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 605—Oil Immersed Circuit Breakers," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Office, Johannesburg, South Africa, by whom they will be received up to noon on 10 July 1940. (Ref. T. 20003/40.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

TENDERS INVITED

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION MATERIAL. — H.M. Trade Commissioner at Salisbury reports that the City of Salisbury, Electricity Department, is calling for tenders (Contract No. 8/1940) for the supply and delivery of electrical distribution materials, including :—

Insulating tape.

Insulators.

Fuses.

Switchgear.

Transformers.

Tenders, endorsed "Specification No. 8/1940," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by whom they will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, 15 July 1940. (Ref. T. 19595/40.)

EUROPE

FRANCE

COTTON PIECE-GOODS (GREY).—An agent established at Lyons wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Lyons and district. (Ref. No. 354.)

FABRIC AND KNITTED GLOVES.—An agent established at La Tour-de-Salvagny (Rhone) wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Franche-Comté, Bourgogne, Alsace-Lorraine and the part of France covered by the "Est" railway. (Ref. No. 355.)

FANCY GOODS SUCH AS ARE SOLD TO TOBACCONISTS, PERFUMERS, ETC.—An agent established at Paris wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for the whole of France, except Paris. (Ref. No. 356.)

STEEL CABLES, SPECIALS, METAL TOOLS.—An agent established at Lyons wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for France. (Ref. No. 357.)

SWITZERLAND

FANCY WORSTEDS.—An agent established at Zurich wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Switzerland. (Ref. No. 358.)

WOOLLEN AND COTTON YARNS; WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS; HANDKERCHIEFS; KNITTED GOODS; SPORTS GOODS; JUTE CLOTH, LEATHER CLOTH, ETC.—An agent established at Zurich wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Switzerland. (Ref. No. 359.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

AFRICA

ALGERIA

CHEMICALS, OILS, WAXES, GUMS, DRUGS, BISCUITS, JAMS, WORKS OF ART, TOOLS, NAILS.—An agent established at Algiers wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 360.)

MOROCCO

WOOLLEN YARN, COTTON AND RAYON PIECE-GOODS, WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, HABERDASHERY, JUTE, SACKS AND ROPE, IRONMONGERY, MARGARINE, EDIBLE OILS.—A firm of agents established at Fez wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 361.)

NEAR EAST

TURKEY

CHEMICALS, METALS AND ALLOYS, RAILWAY MATERIAL, MACHINERY, RAW MATERIALS.—An agent established at Istanbul wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Turkey. (Ref. No. 362.)

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.—A firm of agents established at Istanbul wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Turkey. (Ref. No. 363.)

TEXTILES AND ENAMELLED WARE.—A firm of agents established at Smyrna wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Turkey. (Ref. No. 364.)

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

TENDERS INVITED

STONEWARE PIPES.—The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine National Sanitation Works Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. 5,133-DC-1940) for the supply and delivery of the following material :—

60,000 metres of stoneware pipes, 102 mm. in diameter.

80,000 metres of stoneware pipes, 152 mm. in diameter.

4,500 metres of stoneware pipes, 175 mm. in diameter.

2,500 metres of stoneware pipes, 203 mm. in diameter.

10,000 metres of stoneware pipes, 45° curves, 102 mm. in diameter.

10,000 metres of stoneware pipes, Stoppers, 102 mm. in diameter.

Alternative offers may also be submitted for other types of such material.

Tenders must be presented in Buenos Aires by a legally authorised representative, not later than 15 July 1940. (Ref. 19987/40.)

BRAZIL

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, SMALL TOOLS, BUILDERS' BRASSFOUNDRY AND HARDWARE SUCH AS SAWS, SCYTHES AND SICKLES.—A firm of agents established at Sao Paulo wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Brazil. (Ref. No. 365.)

INDUSTRIAL, ESPECIALLY WOODWORKING MACHINERY, SMALL STATIONARY ENGINES (BURNING WOOD).—A firm of agents established at Belem, Para, wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 366.)

GUATEMALA

TURBINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, DIESEL ENGINES, CREAM SEPARATORS.—A firm of agents established at Guatemala City wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Guatemala. (Ref. No. 367.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

FACILITIES OFFERED TO UNITED KINGDOM TRADERS

The Department of Overseas Trade has at its command an extensive overseas Intelligence system, which comprises the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries and Trade Commissioners and Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the Empire.

From this Intelligence Service information on all subjects of commercial interest is received at the Department, where it is collated and classified in a form convenient for reference, and is available to any firm trading in goods manufactured in the United Kingdom upon personal or written application to the Department at New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

The information at the disposal of the Department is of a widely varied nature, and includes such matters as the following:—Sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender; openings for United Kingdom trade abroad; general conditions prevailing in Overseas markets; demand for particular articles abroad; nature and extent of foreign competition and suggestions for meeting it; methods of distribution and marketing; credit conditions; terms of payment, etc., abroad; Foreign and Colonial importers of United Kingdom goods; firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents for United Kingdom firms; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations, statistics of Imports or Exports; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers; Consular Invoices; shipping and transport, etc.

Members of United Kingdom firms visiting Overseas markets are recommended to call on the Department's resident officers and to see that their own local representatives keep in touch with these officers. It is to the advantage of all United Kingdom firms having Overseas agents to notify the respective Overseas officers of the Department of the names and addresses of such agents and to keep them informed of any changes that may take place in their Overseas representation.

METHODS OF ADDRESSING ENQUIRIES

The Department of Overseas Trade invites applications for assistance from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of initiating or extending Overseas connections, but it is desired to call attention to one or two points, the observance of which will facilitate the supply of information required.

When the enquiry concerns an Overseas market the applicant may, of course, apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Empire, and to the Commercial Diplomatic or Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, but it is generally advisable to communicate in the first instance with the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as the information required is frequently already in the possession of the Department, and the delay involved in communicating with the officers abroad can therefore often be avoided. Should the information required not be available in London, the Department will make all necessary enquiries abroad on the applicant's behalf.

When making applications for information enquiries should clearly specify:—

(1) The countries concerning which information is required;

(2) The precise kinds of goods; and

(3) The particular point in regard to which the information is sought.

By following this method of making their enquiries as specific as possible applicants will materially assist the Department in its endeavour to supply the precise information required.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES

Provision for Protection Against Loss

Under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, the Export Credits Guarantee Department is authorised to give guarantees in connection with the export to any country of goods not being munitions of war. The guarantees may be given to, or for the benefit of, any person, firm or company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and the goods, generally speaking, must be home produced, i.e. wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Short-Term Credits

The guarantees protect exporters against the main risk of giving credit to oversea buyers. Losses arising from the insolvency of the buyer can be covered by the Department's Comprehensive Guarantee Policy for the whole of an exporter's business during a forward period of twelve months. An Addendum to the Comprehensive Guarantee, which can be obtained for a supplementary premium, protects the exporter against the risk that a buyer may be unable to make payment when due owing to the imposition of exchange restriction, or to the occurrence of war between the importer's country and the United Kingdom, or to war, hostilities, civil war, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, civil commotion or other disturbance in the country of the buyer.

Credits to Purchasers of Plant, Machinery, etc.

Firms in the engineering and allied industries are often asked to give medium-term credits of from one to five years to purchasers of plant, machinery, etc., whether they be governments, municipalities or private traders. In the case of private buyers the risk covered by the Department is the loss which may be sustained from the insolvency of the buyer. In the case of governments, municipalities and other public bodies the Department's guarantee covers exporters against the risk of default. The question of raising funds for financing this kind of contract is frequently a matter of difficulty. Experience has shown that in such cases negotiations are greatly facilitated by the Department's guarantees.

Pre-Shipment Risks

Policies are also issued to cover 75 per cent. of loss incurred owing to shipment of goods ordered being prevented by various causes. These are: (*a*) the insolvency of the buyer before shipment is due to take place; (*b*) the imposition of import restrictions in a buyer's country after an order has been placed which, in their effect, render it impossible or impracticable for the buyer to take delivery of the goods; (*c*) the occurrence of war, hostilities, civil commotion and the like in the buyer's country.

The strictest secrecy is observed in all correspondence and transactions.

Exporters are invited to apply for further particulars to the Headquarters of the Export Credits Guarantees Department at 9, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, or to any of the branch offices:—

Manchester—Midland Bank Buildings, 56, Spring Gardens.
Telephone: Blackfriars 9866.

Bradford—69, Market Street.
Telephone: Bradford 8912.

Birmingham—37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.
Telephone: Midland 1473.

Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1.
Telephone: Sheffield 25898.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne—21, Mosley Street.
Telephone: Newcastle 21104.

Glasgow—7, West George Street, C.2.
Telephone: Central 3056.

Belfast—Scottish Provident Buildings, 7, Donegall Square West.
Telephone: Belfast 21116.

Edinburgh—A representative of the Department is in attendance every Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he may be consulted on all matters connected with the Department's work.

In many other industrial towns the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arrange appointments for interviews with officers of the Export Credits Guarantee Department visiting the locality. Such visits are made at frequent intervals for the convenience of exporters.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British Trade :—

ARGENTINA.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic (Inc.), Calle Bme. Mitre 441 (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.
British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario (affiliated to the above), c/o British Consulate, Rosario.

BRAZIL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.), Rua Visconde de Inhauma No. 91, 2°, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Telegraphic address: "Chambrit, Riojaneiro.")
(Representatives in London.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.)
British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil, Rua Sao Bento No. 355, 3°, São Paulo, Brazil. (Telegraphic address: "Britchamb, São Paulo.")

BULGARIA.—British Chamber of Commerce of Bulgaria, Ulitza Lege No. 6, Sofia.

CHILE.—British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Ind.), Calle Blanco 853 (Casilla 1676), Valparaiso.
Branches in Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas.

CHINA.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hong Kong, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, 27, The Bund, Shanghai.
Amoy British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Boyd & Co., Ltd., Amoy.
Canton British Chamber of Commerce, Shameen, Canton.
Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.
Chungking British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Barry & Dodwell, Chungking.
Foochow British Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.
Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, The Bund, Hankow.
Harbin British Chamber of Commerce, c/o The Manchurian Co., Ltd., 119 Novotorgovaya St., New Town, Harbin.
Swatow British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Reiss Bradley & Co., Ltd., Swatow.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, 181, Victoria Road, Tientsin.
Tsingtao British Chamber of Commerce, Tsingtao.

EGYPT.—British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 5, Sharia Borsa el Guedida, P.O. Box No. 79, Cairo. 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, P.O. Box No. 85, Port Said.
(Agents in the United Kingdom—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester.)

FRANCE.—British Chamber of Commerce, France (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris (IXe).
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), Marseilles, 4 Rue Suffren.
(Commercial Representative in France of the Dominion of New Zealand.)

ITALY.—British Chamber of Commerce for Italy (Inc.), Head Office, Via Manzoni 5, Milan.
(Branches at Genoa, Leghorn and Trieste.)

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).—British Chamber of Commerce, Bagdad.
British Chamber of Commerce, Strand Road, Basra.

MEXICO.—Central British Chamber of Commerce, Avenida Madero No. 2, 7-C, Mexico, D.F.

MOROCCO.—British Chamber of Commerce for Tangier and Spanish Zone of Morocco, Tangier.
British Chamber of Commerce for French Protectorate of Morocco, Avenue du Général Drude, Casablanca.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies (Inc.), Batavia, Java.
London Office.—Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PORTUGAL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.), 4, Rue Victor Cordon, Lisbon. (Telegraphic address: "Britcham, Lisbon.")
Branches.—6, Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto.
13A, rue 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira.

ROUMANIA.—British Chamber of Commerce, Bucharest (Incorporated), Strada C. A. Rosetti 35, Bucharest.

SPAIN.—Rambla de los Estudios, 8, Barcelona, and Marques de Riscal, 10, Madrid.
Canary Islands.—Santa Catalina Mole, Puerto de la Luz, P.O. Box 72, Las Palmas.
London Office.—14, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1 (Temporary).

SWITZERLAND.—British Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland (Inc.), 21, St. Jakobstrasse, Basle.
Branch.—3, Place St. François, Lausanne.

TUNIS.—British Chamber of Commerce, British Consulate-General, 1, Rue de l'Ancienne Douane, Tunis.

TURKEY.—British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.), 1, Istanbul Hani, Istanbul. (Postal address, Boite Postale 1190, Istanbul.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, British Empire Building, 620, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

URUGUAY.—British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Piedras, 357 (2° Piso), Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue a Journal periodically or an Annual Report, which may be inspected at the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, ETC.

Canada, Dominion of.—The High Commissioner for Canada and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
British Columbia.—The Agent-General, British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.
Timber Commission for British Columbia.—British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.
Timber Commission for Eastern Canada.—2, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Australia, Commonwealth of.—The High Commissioner, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
New South Wales.—The Agent-General, New South Wales Government, Wellington House, 125, Strand, W.C.2.
Victoria.—The Agent-General, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Queensland.—The Agent-General, 409, Strand, W.C.2.
South Australia.—The Agent-General and Trade Commissioner, British Industries House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Western Australia.—The Agent-General, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.
Tasmania.—The Agent-General, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

New Zealand, Dominion of.—The High Commissioner, 415, Strand, W.C.2.

South Africa, Union of.—The Trade Commissioner for Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Northern Ireland.—The Northern Ireland Agent in Great Britain, 21, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

Eire.—The High Commissioner, 33–37, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Newfoundland.—The Trade Commissioner, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

British India.—The Trade Commissioner, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Burma.—The Director of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Mysore.—Mysore Trade Commissioner in London, 532, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Ceylon.—The Trade Commissioner for Ceylon, 28, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Southern Rhodesia.—The High Commissioner, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

Basutoland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War; imports only).

Bechuanaland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War; imports only).

British Malaya.—The Secretary, Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

British West Indies.—The West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Bermuda.—Bermuda Trade Development Board, Westminster Bank Buildings, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cyprus.—Government of Cyprus Office, 27, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Kenya.—The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Malta.—The Trade Commissioner for Malta, Malta House, 10, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Northern Rhodesia.—The Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

Nyasaland.—The Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

Seychelles.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War; imports only).

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Tanganyika Territory.—The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

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West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone).—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War; imports only).

Zanzibar.—The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In the case of such Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (e.g. Palestine) as are not represented in England by a Trade Enquiry Office, the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, is prepared, whenever possible, to answer enquiries relating to the respective areas.

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Coal Mines Act, 1911 : Reports (Divisional) of H.M. Inspectors, 1938. 1s. (1s. 3d.) each.
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